

Christians, Follow Up Your Victory

For a hundred years a growing number of Christian have been working and praying for an end to the curse of drunkenness. But the evil has grown greater and greater. Men made large fortunes by brewing and distilling liquor and did not propose to have their gains interfered with. "The Rum Power" controlled politics and compelled us to allow men to make a business of running saloons that were carefully prepared man-traps.

But at last the day of Prohibition has dawned. By careful efforts the Anti-Saloon League has brought the people to speak out and intoxicating liquors are by Constitution and by law banished from our land.

And the results are greater than we hoped. The savings banks are having hundreds of new depositors. The store keepers are selling more of the comforts of life and collecting their pay from families that used to be worthless. In hundreds of cases county jails are empty and two and three counties are clubbing together to keep up a poor-house, because the supply of paupers is running out! It is an advance of Christ's reign on earth.

Blessings abound where'er he reigns,
The prisoner leaps to loose his chains,
The weary find eternal rest
And all the sons of want are blest.

Are we as glad and as thankful as we ought to be? And are we gathering all the fruits of this great victory? Of course, when you kill a snake, his tail wags till sundown; and so there are criminals still who disobey the law for the sake of gain. And it becomes us to be vigilant and active in supporting the officers of the law in ferreting out and stopping the secret traffic in liquor on the Mexican and Canadian borders and among the moonshiners.

But a bigger thing is to get hold of these men who are thus set free from the overpowering temptation. We should have on unobtrusive "campaign" to welcome them, and bring them into the full fellowship of our social circles and our churches. Is it not a fact that among the men who are overcome by the drink habit we find many of the most genial and brilliant spirits? John B. Gough, and "Bob" Burdette were reformed drunkards, and Poe and many another real genius have been among the unreformed drunkards. Our churches need just those companionable and warm-hearted men who used to frequent the saloons. So let us give them the glad hand, and realize that with all this decrease of misery and this rescue of our brothers from the power of evil, we are living in a great day.

Arrests For Drunkenness Decrease

In seven Kentucky cities there were during the last six months before national war Prohibition became effective a total number of arrests for drunkenness of 996.

In the same seven cities during the first six months under Prohibition there were only 478 arrests for drunkenness.

In the face of these stubborn figures will any man dare question the wisdom and righteousness of Prohibition? Look at these figures side by side. When wet, 996 arrests. When dry, only 478 arrests, 818 less. Think of it.—American Issue.

KEEP ON URGING GOOD ROADS

Improved Highways Are Fundamentally Essential to Highest Advancement of Civilization.

We are doing well in acquiring and building roads at present, and our legislation is to be commended for starting this creditable work; but when we find a travelable road going past every farm, through every village, town and city, then will it be time enough to cease talking "good roads." They are fundamentally essential to the highest advancement of our own civilization.

Died at the Steering Wheel.
Ironton, O.—When an automobile came to a sudden stop on the incline leading to a ferry boat, spectators investigated and found that the driver, Jefferson Champton, aged 72, a prominent Huntington (W. Va.) business man, was dead at the wheel. His dying struggle resulted in locking the brakes.

MICKIE SAYS

OLD EZRY SCRUGGS ALWAYS AS HOW HE AINT GOINTA DO NO MORE ADVERTISING UNTIL HE GETS SOME RESULTS FROM TH SIGN ON TH ELEPHANT THAT HE PAID \$7 FOR TH TIME WHEN TH CIRCUS WAS HERE FOUR YEARS AGO



Kentucky News

BEREA WOMAN'S CLUB

Lexington, July 25.—Two more women's clubs have joined the ranks of the "hundred per centers" in the State Federation Endowment Fund. They are the Berea Woman's Club and the Cynthiana Country Club.

Danville, July 24.—The Cecilian Park farm of 110 acres, located on South Second street here, was sold at auction today by I. M. Dunn & Company, in nine tracts for approximately \$50,000.

Richmond, Ky., July 27. — Mrs. Margaret Summers Burnam, widow of Judge A. R. Burnam, crossed over onto the other side to be with him and other loved ones, at 10:15 o'clock Monday night.

Georgetown, Ky., July 25.—Fragments of bodies found by passerby this morning led to the discovery that George R. Kidd, 20 years old, and Oscar Stephens, 18, had been run over and killed by a fast passenger train last night at Rodgers Gap, near Georgetown.

Increased activity in the various Kentucky oil fields was shown during the last week, according to reports from the different sections. The field showing the greatest activity is the newly opened Johnson-Magoffin district, on the extreme eastern border of the state.

Richmond, July 24.—A large barn on the farm of Fount Whitaker, near Newby, this county, was struck by lightning during a storm and burned to the ground. A large quantity of grain and feed was stored in the building, which was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$1,500, with \$500 insurance.

Northampton, Mass., July 27.—"This nomination is tendered you at the spontaneous wish of your party," said Governor Edwin P. Morrow, of Kentucky, principal speaker at the ceremonies attending the notification here today of Governor Calvin Coolidge of his nomination

Family of Franklin D. Roosevelt



Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and four children of the Democratic candidate for vice president, taken at their summer home at Campobello Isle, New Brunswick. Left to right: Elliot, John, Franklin, D. Jr., and the daughter, Anna.

as candidate of the Republican party for vice president.

Wilmore Ky., July 23. — A crowd estimated at 5,000 to 8,000 marked the opening day at the Wilmore Bible Conference today and the special trains into town were full while autos streamed into the conference grounds with hardly a break. The register shows that large delegations from West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, and from many points in Kentucky came to the conference, or have reserved accommodations for the succeeding days.

Frankfort, Ky., July 26.—Soldiers of Kentucky and West Virginia will establish a neutral zone between the warring coal-mining factions along Tug Fork of the Big Sandy, which separates Pike county, Kentucky from Mingo county, West Virginia.

Adj. Gen. J. M. DeWeese left tonight for Williamson, W. Va., to meet Governor Cornwell of that State and arrange a policy of close co-operation between the guardsmen on both banks of the stream to prevent further shooting across the State line.

Lexington, July 25.—There will be held at the University of Kentucky for a period of two weeks, beginning August 2, 1920, a school for attendance officers. These officers are provided in each county by a recent act of the Legislature for the purpose of enforcing the compulsory attendance law. State Superintendent George Colvin is arranging for all county superintendents and attendance officers in each county to attend. The American Red Cross is cooperating in the work and the school is under the joint auspices of the State Superintendent of Schools, the American Red Cross, and the University of Kentucky.

Frankfort, July 25. — Praise of every department of the Kentucky Children's Home Society from the performance of its function of gathering in and caring for the waifs of Kentucky, finding them homes and protecting them in the homes, down to the most minute detail of economy in the finances and keeping a record of its wards, is contained in a report of Henry E. James, State Inspector and Examiner who "went carefully into the management and conduct" of the institution from May 1, 1918, to June 30, 1920.

OHIO'S THIRD CANDIDATE

Ohio got its third candidate for the 1920 presidential campaign when the Prohibition national convention, in session at Lincoln, Neb., chose Aaron S. Watkins, of Germantown, O., as its standard bearer. Watkins was born on an Ohio farm 53 years ago, preached 17 years in the Methodist church, then was a professor in Ada College, Ohio, and is now a professor of literature in a Germantown military academy. He ran for Governor of Ohio twice on the Prohibition ticket.

U. S. News

Washington, July 23.—Poland has asked the State department to announce formally to the world the "moral support" of the United States to Poland in its battle with the Russian Bolsheviks.

Los Angeles, July 26.—A sharp earthquake shock awoke Los Angeles at 4:12 o'clock this morning. A few chimneys were knocked down, dishes broken and windows rattled. A second and much lighter shock was felt in Los Angeles at 8:59 a.m.

Chicago, July 24.—The order for a nation-wide referendum by employees on the award of the Federal Labor Board was completed today, with a strong plea against a strike, at a meeting of the executives of the railroad brotherhoods, before they departed.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 25.—Possibility of a general strike of bituminous coal miners throughout the Central Competitive Field was revealed in a statement given tonight by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, regarding the strike now in progress in the Illinois field.

Washington, July 25.—America's military establishment is being practically revolutionized under the terms of the new army reorganization bill which became effective July 1. Army officers say the work will not be completed for some months because of the broad scope of the measure passed at the last session of Congress to place the land forces on a permanent peace basis.

Chicago, July 26.—Gov. Frank O. Lowden, Illinois, will be one of the important factors in the Republican National campaign. He will be used as a top-line speaker in several doubtful states, probably toward the end of the campaign and will share the political spotlight with Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California.

Washington, July 23.—A further increase of 15 per cent in express rates will be necessary to meet the expected wage award to express employees by the railroad labor board, T. B. Harrison, of New York, representing the American Railway Express Co., estimated today at the advance express rate hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Marion, O., July 25.—The needs of Western farmers were talked over with Senator Warren G. Harding today by Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, and Henry Wallace, of Des Moines, Ia., both editors of farm publications, and in a statement afterward, Senator Capper declared the farmers of the West were "fast realizing why it is necessary that the Republican ticket be elected."

UNABLE TO SECURE ADEQUATE FACILITIES

VARIATION NOTED IN CAR SUPPLY—CERTAIN SECTIONS GET BETTER SERVICE.

Mines Along N. and W. Receive Sufficient Empty—Tidewater Embargo on C. and O. Is Lifted After Two Weeks—Ohio Production Low.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Charleston, W. Va.—With mines in West Virginia still unable to secure adequate transportation facilities to load to potential capacity production was still falling far short of the demand, the chief factor responsible for such a condition of affairs being lack of uniformity in the car supply. Some regions in West Virginia from a car supply standpoint were faring much better than others. In one section of the state only—Norfolk and Western territory, in the extreme southern portion of the state—was the supply of empties at all sufficient to enable mines to operate to capacity. Further, north in Chesapeake and Ohio territory, mines were able to make no progress in increasing loadings, since not only was there no improvement in the car supply, but it was, in fact, slipping backward, there being less than a 50 per cent supply. The same condition prevailed on the Kanawha and Michigan Railroad. There was even at the outset of the week only a 66 per cent car supply, despite the Sunday accumulation, and operators were very much discouraged. While hopeful of a three-day supply, they were none too sanguine that they would be able to work three full days. Cars were somewhat more plentiful in Northern West Virginia, yet even there the supply was limited to the first few days of the week.

Tidewater markets were opened once again to coal mines on the Chesapeake and Ohio when the embargo which had been in effect as to high volatile coal for two weeks and as to low volatile coal for a week was lifted. However, of the total tonnage shipped to tidewater it was regarded as doubtful if more than 40 per cent was being exported, the remainder being used for bunkering and for the coastwise trade. Service Order No. 10, covering the movement of coal to the lakes, was received in most fields by Wednesday, and steps were being taken to arrange for larger loadings to the lakes. This is was expected would be accomplished by the assigning of cars specifically for lake loading. Production was being cut down at a few points by strikes, although the heaviest loss in that respect was in the Williamson field, a strike against the Penn-Mary Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, one of the largest companies operating in Northern West Virginia, having failed of its purpose so far. Some of the companies in the Williamson field expected to attempt to resume operation on Wednesday, July 21. Just what success attended their efforts has not so far been learned. Striking miners in the area in which the strike is partly effective are resorting to sniping tactics in order to prevent miners, if possible, from working.

All Records Smashed.

Washington.—Exports from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30 reached a new high record of \$8,111,000,000, but as all records for imports also were smashed the net trade balance in favor of this country was only \$2,872,000,000. This compared with a trade balance of slightly more than \$4,000,000,000 the year before. The figures were made public by the Department of Commerce.

Barrier Erected By Germany.

Berlin.—The German Government proclaimed an ordinance prohibiting the exportation and transit of arms, munitions, explosives or other war materials to Poland or Russia. The proclamation adds that Germany exercises the right she enjoys in accordance with the law of nations, which remains untouched by the provisions of the peace treaty.

Poles Appeal to America.

Washington.—Poland, sorely beset by the Russian Bolshevik armies, called upon the United States for moral support in her now desperate battle with the Soviet forces.

Marines to Aid Americans.

Peking.—Reports of looting and disorder in Tung-Cho have been received here. A small detachment of American marines has been sent there to bring out American residents, if necessary. Hopes for a compromise between the opposing factions center in the peace mission which has arrived at Tien-Tsin, headed by former Premier Chin-Yung-Feng. It is expected that General Tso-Kun, Military Governor of Chi-li province, also will arrive shortly in Tien Tsin from Paoting-Fu.

World News

Athens, July 26.—Adrianople has fallen to the Greeks, according to an official statement issued Sunday.

Berlin, July 25.—The German Government today proclaimed an ordinance prohibiting exportation and transit of arms, munitions, explosives of other war material to Poland or Russia.

Tien Tsin, July 24.—Peace delegates have arrived at Tien Tsin, but were coolly and suspiciously received. Former Premier Chin Yung has left for Mukden to confer with Chang Tsao Lin, governor of Feng Tein, with a view to bringing about an early peace.

Southampton, England, July 24.—Scenes attending the departure 300 years ago, of that little band of adventurers known to history as the Pilgrim Fathers, were re-enacted today, in a pageant inaugurating a four days' celebration of the tercentenary of the sailing of the Mayflower.

Eagle Pass, Texas, July 26.—Arrival of Francisco Villa, bandit chieftain, at Sabinas this morning was immediately followed by a sharp encounter with government forces numbering about 25 men, according to information reaching Eagle Pass late this evening. It is said Villa's force totals between 300 and 500.

Constantinople, July 24.—The Greek forces in Thrace occupied Eski-Baba, the junction point of the Constantinople and Kirk-Kilisesh railway line, Saturday. They immediately pushed northward toward Kirk-Kilisesh and westward along the highway to Adrianople.

London, July 26.—Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons today confirmed reports that the Russian Soviet government had sent the British government a note accepting Great Britain's proposal for a peace conference in London between the Soviet and the powers engaged in hostile action against the Soviets or supporting such action.

Warsaw, July 25.—Armistice negotiations between representatives of Poland and Soviet Russia probably will be held at Brest-Litovsk, according to Diet circles today. Negotiations to bring about the initial meeting of the military commanders to arrange for a conference between the deputations of both sides already are under way somewhere on the front lines.

Belfast, July 23.—Shooting was renewed this morning in the Kashmir street area where bitter fighting occurred last night in clashes between Unionists and Sinn Feiners with military intervention. Early in the renewal of the hostilities in this district, one man was reported wounded by a shot that passed through the window of his home. It was definitely stated this morning that ten persons were killed in last night's demonstration.

CHANCE PALACE AS HOSPITAL

Notorious Chinese Gambling Hell to Be Confiscated by Government.

Shanghai.—The great gambling establishment in this city notorious for years under the name of "The Wheel," which originally cost more than \$500,000, is to be converted into a charity hospital.

The Chinese authorities have announced that they intend to confiscate the huge building, which now stands dark and empty. Its owners, however, threaten to fight this program.

Up to about three years ago, when the place was closed by Chinese authorities "The Wheel" in Shanghai was one of the biggest gambling establishments in the far East. It was located in Chinese territory on North Honan road, a fifteen-minute automobile ride from the heart of the city. In the days when the establishment flourished three roulette wheels, with six layouts, besides faro and other games, were operated.

Too Much Lightning in One Day.

Greenfield, Ind.—When lightning visits a man's place once in a year it is usually considered sufficient, but three visits on the same day are by much too many, according to Jasper Kemper, a farmer living near here. Within a period of ten hours lightning killed a horse, then a cow and finally a third bolt struck his house.

General College News

A LETTER FROM MR. DICK

July 22, 1920.

Friend Readers of The Citizen:
Dear Friends:

I have been trying to get away from Berea for the last twenty years for a short time, and have at last been able to make a start.

I drove to the station at Berea at 3 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon and purchased my ticket for Chicago, which cost me \$12.42. Mr. Mullen told me the fast train was on time. I returned home, changed clothes and got ready for the 5:03 train and again drove to the station and was told that the train was thirty minutes late. Well, that wasn't so bad, but a little later I was told that the train would be two hours late, so had plenty of time to go back up town and have supper with Mrs. Phamy Davis and she even had plenty of time to make hot biscuits for supper.

We then again returned to the station and waited for the train that finally came, but was three hours and forty-five minutes late. As we only had two hours and thirty minutes to make our train in Cincinnati even if the train was on time, I knew that we would have the pleasure of staying over night in Cincinnati. Mr. Mullen was right when he said that the 5:03 train was a fast one, for it got fast on the track somewhere near Livingston and could not get loose for quite a spell, the engine threw a tire and had to stop, being unable to go further. That is the first time I ever knew that engines had to be delayed by "blow-outs." However, I had good companions in my misery, (waiting for the train), as President Hutchins, Mr. Osborne, and Mr. Hackett were there too. I suppose the train wanted to keep Mr. Hackett in town as long as possible, as he was leaving Berea for a visit at his home for a few weeks, thence to the mission field for seven years in Japan.

On the journey to Cincinnati, I found President Hutchins to be a mighty fine fellow-traveler, an confirmed my belief in him being a man worth knowing and having in Berea. Of course, you all know that Mr. Osborne and Hackett are the best sort of folks. They kept us in a good humor, even though we were staying up rather late for young folks.

We finally reached Cincinnati about 2:30 Thursday morning and went to the Grand Hotel, which was too grand for Hackett and me, Mr. Osborne and Pres. Hutchins getting their last room, and as stated by Mr. Osborne, you could easily tell it was their last room, as they slept above the street cars. Mr. Hackett and I had to take a taxi and go over to the Havlin Hotel, where we had two fine beds, a bath and four hours sleep. The folks there were so kind as to have a town clock about one-half block away, which we could see from our bed next morning and know when to get up. Neither Mr. Hackett or myself felt any discomforts when we fell asleep and both woke up in a good humor and went down to the Grand Hotel where we took breakfast with President Hutchins and Mr. Osborne. After eating a good breakfast I noticed Mr. Osborne and Hackett both placed a five dollar bill on their

ticket, while President Hutchins and I merely placed a one dollar bill on ours, and I thought, it is easy enough to tell that Mr. Hackett and Osborne work in the Treasurer's Office by the size of the bills they carry. (I do not mean to say that their breakfast cost \$5.00, even though Mr. Osborne did have a cup of coffee).

After this bountiful repast, Mr. Hackett and I took the train for Chicago, having said good-bye to the other folks. I could easily see that the tie of friendship between Mr. Osborne and Mr. Hackett was of the highest type, which will last through the ages, each bidding the other Godspeed.

Our train left Cincinnati at 9:00 a.m. and reached Chicago at 7:40 p.m., a distance of 303 miles. The trip was long, dirty and warm, but a pleasant one for Mr. Hackett, as he expected to meet his wife and baby at Chicago. On the way I stood on the rear platform for awhile looking over the beautiful level fields of corn, wheat and oats, hundreds of acres of grain which one could see for miles on either side. Incidentally I timed the mile posts as they passed by and found that we were traveling at the rate of a mile in fifty seconds, which was going some. I thought, too, of the story of Pat, who when hearing of the danger that so often came to the last car of the train said, "why don't they leave the last car off?" While standing there I talked with an engineer from out east, who said he had two brothers living in Alberta, Canada, who sold enough wheat to clear \$100,000 in one year's time. How is that for a wheat crop? Dr. Cowley and I expect to see some of those wheat fields soon.

I only had forty minutes to change depots, buy my ticket and get the train in Chicago, so you see that I might have been rather shaky lest I miss my train which was to carry me to Rochester, Minn., where I expected to meet Dr. Cowley next morning. I did make the train and found it to be a speedy one, running even faster than the one between Cincinnati and Chicago. I thought that being up north where it was so much cooler, the old train might run faster than down in old Kentucky where it is so much warmer, then too, the track has fewer curves and a better bed over which to run.

We met Prof. Messner, who used to teach in Berea before the war, at the Chicago depot. There I said goodbye to Mr. Hackett and wished for him a great future, assuring him that his friends in Berea many and true and all wished him Godspeed.

It is getting near nine o'clock and the porter has my bed ready. I will stop writing and retire, so good-night.

Sincerely yours,
George G. Dick.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1920

By Prof. LeVant Dodge

I. An Explanation

Sometime last year, I wrote a series of articles for The Citizen, treating upon the then situation and prospects as to the affairs of our country and the world. In my last article I ventured the prediction that the League of Nations would not be made an issue in our presidential election of 1920. I based my conclusion upon the assumption

Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, Secy. M. E. Vaughn, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

Class of 1909

Barton, Charles Wm., B.S. Oberlin, O. Business Mgr. of The Chicago Advance, Morning Telegraph. Address, care of Morning Telegraph, New York City.

Boggs, Samuel Whittemore, B.L. Coolidge, Kan. Secy to President of Berea College. Educational Secy, Y.M.C.A. Secy, Inter-Church World Movement. Address, 894 Broadway, New York.

Cravens, Laura Anna, B.L. Lexington, Ky. Teacher. Address 3411 Clifton Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Marsh, Seward H., A.B. Pawnee City, Neb. Grad. of Yale, U. S. Forestry Department, Harrisonburg, Va.

Meese, Alfred Hall, A.B. Boston, O. Student at Yale. Teacher, Principal of H. S., Cleveland. Address, 9342 Amesbury Av., Cleveland, O.

Stilwell, Clyde Scott, B.S. Bridgeport, O. Student of Law, Chicago. Secy. to President of International Harvester Co. Attorney. Address, 606 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Berea, Ky., July 27.

My dear Mr. Vaughn:

I am very much interested in the growth of the alumni spirit as it is evidenced in the Alumni page in The Citizen.

Judging from my own interest in all our Alumni members, I think there may be some interested in me. After graduating in the class of '16, I took a nurses training course and am now ready to begin the work I have long planned—that of a missionary nurse in China. I sail on August 21 from San Francisco, on the same boat with the Hacketts.

My work will be in the Taiku, Shansi Mission, where I will work with Dr. W. A. Hemingway. I will be in charge of the new hospital for women, which will include charge of the training school for nurses. In order to be able to read, write

that the policy of our country as to this matter would be decided before the election, by our joining in the league, but with certain important reservations and interpretations.

In entering upon some consideration of existing conditions, the first step is acknowledging the error in my former forecast. I can the more easily do this, from the fact that in so goodly a number of cases, my predictions as to political outcomes have been verified. And anyway, I want to be frank and acknowledge to what extent I have been in error. It is fair to call attention to the fact that a decided majority of the United States Senate agreed to make peace and accept the League of Nations with such reservations as I then thought and still think, will commend themselves to the sober second thought of a majority of our people. So my mistake as to the state of affairs, as we enter upon another presidential campaign, consists only of my overestimating the willingness of the President and his closest supporters to accept some modification of the League as he first laid it before the Senate.

As matters now stand, it is inevitable that the proposed League

and speak Chinese fluently, I will have to study Chinese for two years. This will be done at my mission after Christmas and I can be learning "the ropes" while I study.

I will take The Citizen and will be vastly interested in reading the Alumni letters, for I have known everybody who graduated here since about 1915.

My address in China until Christmas will be Peking, China, care of Language School. After Christmas, Taikuhsein, Shansi, China.

Cordially yours,
Helen Dizney.

MR. HACKETT LEAVES BEREA

Many Bereans will regret the departure of Harold Hackett, the Assistant Treasurer of the College, who left Berea last Wednesday, to enter foreign missionary service in Japan as Treasurer of the mission stations in that country, under the American Board.

Mr. Hackett came to Berea as a student in the Collegiate Department in 1914, graduating two years later. In August, 1916, he was appointed Cashier of the College and was later promoted to the position of Assistant Treasurer, which he held until now, with the exception of fifteen months spent in the Service of his country.

As a student, Mr. Hackett was popular with the student body and enjoyed the confidence of his teachers. He made a good record in the classroom and distinguished himself on the Athletic field.

His genial personality will be greatly missed in the Treasurer's Office and a host of friends will follow him with good wishes to his new field of labor.

Mr. and Mrs. Hackett, with the little daughter, will spend a short time with Mr. Hackett's parents in Minneapolis and will sail for Japan on August 21 from San Francisco.

of Nations will be much discussed between now and November. But even thus, it remains true that in a formal way the League, as such, is not the issue in the campaign. Each party has avoided any such concrete and explicit statement of views as to indicate just what will be its policy if victorious. This was necessary in order to harmonize the different schools of thought, within party lines. The natural result will be that, when this subject comes up to be acted upon by a new President and a largely changed Senate, there will be marked differences of individual opinion in each party, as there has been in the past. And any partisan, Senator or otherwise, can point to some declaration in his party's platform as justification of his course.

The Democrats applaud the course and policies of President Wilson. They commit themselves to favoring the League of Nations but they do "not oppose the acceptance of any reservations making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States to the League associates." The Republicans do not declare against any sort of League. They simply object to its taking a form which shall impair our na-

Maharajas and Their Jewels



Maharaja of Indore in the Peacock Turban.

SHOULD you ever feel inclined to verify tales of "The Thousand and One Persian Days," which usually begin with something like "Once upon a time there was a rajah who sat upon a golden throne, and slept upon a pearl carpet, and built a golden-roofed pavilion for a beautiful queen," you may journey comfortably to India, then on to Delhi and Agra, and see the empty palaces of the Mogul kings, which are very little changed save that they now reverberate mournfully to the footfall of western shoe feet, and their marble walls have been mellowed to the tint of old ivory by 250 years of Indian sun. So writes Eleanor Maddock in Asia.

You may walk among the colonnades of the great Hall of Audience hlaid with flowers of lapis lazuli, jade, topaz and carnelian that seem to grow upon the walls, and burst into bloom on the very spot where rested Shah Jahan's "Peacock Throne," a glorified four poster bedstead of solid gold with a pearl-fringed canopy upon which the emperor sat daily to dispense justice, his turban ablaze with diamonds and his flowered tunic all most hidden by ropes of pearls. Behind him sapphires, rubies and emeralds glowed from the outspread tails of two peacocks and over his head hung a parrot wrought from a single

tional sovereignty. The Republican candidate says with emphasis, "We do not mean to hold aloof. We do not mean to shun a single responsibility of this Republic to world civilization." Party platforms generally consist of "glittering generalities." In this case, as usual, they leave room for divergence of individual views. To find the real difference between the parties this year, we must look at some other points and discuss them at another time.

emerald, holding in its beak the Kofi-nor diamond.

You may enter the great silent harem without hindrance and pause before the lace-like marble screen which overlooks the cool scented garden, heavy with the perfume of orange and mango blossoms. A staircase leads from the garden to Queen Arjamund's golden-roofed pavilion and rose water bath—all a solid mass of exquisite inlay—and in the thickness of the marble walls are cunningly contrived apertures just large enough to admit a woman's hand, where the queen kept her jewels at night.

It is a long time since Shah Jahan's empress was laid under the swelling dome of the Taj Mahal across the River Jumna, yet her personality lingers in her boudoir of fretwork arches, where she bedecked herself with jewels more dazzling and splendid than any woman has ever worn before or since.

Pearl Carpet Really Exists.

But that such a thing as a pearl carpet could exist outside fiction would be a tax on credulity, did it not actually hang on the wall of the Nuzerbagh palace at Baroda. This relic of a past era of bizarre extravagance is described as six feet. Three large diamond flower patterns form the center; 32 smaller diamond patterns, and 1,209 rubies, 509 emeralds in flower designs form the border; the remaining portion of the carpet is composed of seed pearls, although in places along the outer edge they have been removed and replaced by glass beads. A more absurd and useless object, apart from its monetary value, would be hard to find even in India. But, if we hark back to the time before the rich gem mines, the extensive pearl fisheries on the west coast and on the island of Ceylon had been exhausted, when they were yielding their treasure by the bucketful, it takes little effort of the imagination to picture an eastern po-

(Continued on Page Five)

Berea's New Era

Berea College has been fortunate in having but few presidents. Besides the founder, John G. Fee, Berea has had three notable presidents covering a period of sixty years. The most noted administration in its history was that of President Wm. Goodell Frost, beginning in 1892, and closing June, 1920. His administration was marked by great expansion in both students and material equipment. Berea is now launching upon a new era under the guiding inspiration of its new President, William J. Hutchins, formerly from Oberlin Graduate School, Oberlin, Ohio. President Hutchins comes from a successful career as pastor, (1896-1907) and later as teacher, (1907-1920). He is a man with exceptional insight into human nature and has a broad sympathy for every human being. As a teacher he has few equals. As a leader of young men and women he is unsurpassed. Berea's new era promises to be a period of scholastic and spiritual expansion. Real Christian scholarship is what our great mountain region needs, and the Trustees of Berea College were farsighted in getting President Hutchins to continue to guide the policies of the institution to that end. Berea's call to the mountains is now reinforced by the clear call of its young, active and youth-loving President. For the student who has never been to Berea before, a new and special privilege awaits his arrival this fall, the privilege of participating in the inauguration of a great and promising era in the history of an eminent institution.

COST OF LIVING. By good business management and studied economy, the College is able to reduce the cost of living in Berea to the lowest possible figure. The times are working hard against us and the constant battle with the high cost of all commodities is a trying one, but thus far the College has won. Tuition is free, incidental fee \$5, \$6, and \$7 a term, according to the course taken, room and board for about \$125 a year and many other valuable and necessary additions to the student's school life, such as gymnasium, athletics, hospital and lectures are free. All students from the mountains above fifteen years of age, of good character, studious habits and a willingness to work are invited and will find a whole-hearted welcome to Berea, but they make must reservations in advance.

Write for a Catalogue and book of Chief Regulations, to the College Secretary, MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Kentucky.



Ladies Hall and Main Dining Room

Your Opportunity

COLLEGIATE—The crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects. Courses leading to Classical, Scientific, Philosophical and Literary degrees.

NORMAL—The school which trains both rural and city teachers, with special attention given to rural teaching. Equal standing with State Normals, and graduates are given State certificates, 1-year, 3-year and 4-year courses. Six-year course beyond the common branches for B.Ped.

ACADEMY—The Preparatory course, four years, is the straight road to College. The English course of two years is designed for those who do not expect to teach nor go through College. It gives the best general education for those who cannot go further in school.

VOCATIONAL—Professional courses combined with literary subjects. For young men: Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Blacksmithing, Painting and Commerce. For young women: Home Science, Sewing, Nursing, Bookkeeping and Stenography.

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The MAN NOBODY KNEW OF HOLWORTHY HALL.



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—In a base hospital at Neuilly, France, his face disfigured beyond recognition, an American soldier serving in the French army attracts attention by his deep despondency. Asked by the surgeons for a photograph to guide them in making over his face, he offers in derision a picture of the Savior, bidding them take that as a model. They do so, making a remarkable likeness.

CHAPTER II.—Invalided home, on the boat he meets Martin Harmon, New York broker, who is attracted by his remarkable features. The ex-soldier gives his name as "Henry Hilliard," and his home as Syracuse, New York. He left there under a cloud, and is embittered against his former fellow townsmen. Harmon makes him a proposition to sell mining stocks in Syracuse, concealing his identity. He accepts it, seeing in it a chance to make good and prove he has been underestimated.

CHAPTER III.—In Syracuse "Hilliard" (in reality Richard Morgan) is accepted as a stranger. He visits James Cullen, a former employer, relating a story of the death of Richard Morgan, and is surprised at the regret shown by Cullen and his youthful daughter Angela. While at the Cullen home Carol Durant, Morgan's former fiancée, makes a call.

CHAPTER IV.—Hilliard repeats to Carol his story of Morgan's death and is deeply moved by the evidence of her deep feeling for the supposed dead man. He receives, however, to continue the deception.

CHAPTER V.—Next day Hilliard gathers from Angela that Carol had always loved Dick Morgan, and while delivering to her a letter supposedly from her former fiancée realizes that his affection is unchanged. His welcome by Doctor Durant, Carol's father, also shakes his resolution to continue the deception, but he conquers it.

CHAPTER VI.—In Syracuse Hilliard is looked upon as a capitalist and mining expert, and in that capacity, in pursuance of his object, interests Cullen in the possibility of wealth in mining properties. The Cullens and Hilliard go to the Durant home for dinner.

CHAPTER VII.—Observations at the Durants convince Hilliard that the doctor and his daughter had always been his true friends, and his love for Carol becomes stronger. He realizes he has a dangerous rival in Jack Armstrong, also very much in love with Carol, and the two men tacitly agree to fight it out fairly.

CHAPTER VIII.—Despite his success in interesting capitalists of Syracuse in his mining venture (which he believes to be a sound proposition) Hilliard regrets having placed himself in such a false position, but in justice to Harmon feels he must go on. He makes confession to Carol of his love for her, and she admits the possibility of his affection being returned in time.

Hilliard's head was splitting with the horror of it. He saw, in a whirling vision of dread, the people of the city rising to denounce him; not merely for his inexcusable masquerade, so grotesquely built upon the dream of regeneration, not only for his vast abuse of personal confidence, not only for the base hypocrisies he had practiced upon his quondam sweetheart, but also for this grossly profitable fraud. Dimly, he argued just as Harmon claimed, he couldn't be in harder straits. A spasm of reckless fatalism shook him.

Harmon, who had been inspecting him critically, took out his fountain pen. "I'll write you your check for commissions—shall I?" He held the pen poised insinuatingly. "And then we'll forget this little misunderstanding, and start fresh. Shall I? Let's see," with great attentiveness to the figures. "Your twenty per cent is twelve thousand four hundred, and that, less half expense . . . that's seven thousand even . . . that's seven thousand even." He tore a sheet from his pocket check book, dried the ink by waving it in the air, and flitted it over to Hilliard. "Put it away and let's have some lunch. If you're afraid to have your friends see me down here, let's have it upstairs. I'm not sensitive, son; it doesn't pay."

"No," said Hilliard, dully, "and I guess it never will."

"That's the idea! Now you're talking sense! Come on, son, buck up and let's have some lunch. . . ."

At eight o'clock in the evening, when Rufus Waring knocked at Hilliard's door, it was opened by a man with a face to remember afterward. There were deep-cut lines—almost furrows—by the mouth and eyes; and the eyes themselves were startlingly luminous, and drawn. The man's complexion was chalk-white.

"Why, Mr. Hilliard?" exclaimed Waring. "What on earth's the matter with you?"

"Come on in," said Hilliard, and his smile was ghastly. "I've been waiting for you."

CHAPTER X.

Hilliard was waiting, hoping, praying for a blow from fate, but fate, which at other times had been ready enough for fistfuls, and often premature with them, refrained from striking. The interview with Waring had passed without friction (and Hilliard

had so contrived to present his data that Waring had finally declined the risk) and the night passed and the morning came, with its accompanying horde of old regrets and a new and sweeping inrush of fresh hallucinations.

To his tortured imagination, he was a greater paradox than even Jekyll and Hyde; for he was Hilliard and Dicky Morgan, the living and the dead, without the boon of the supernatural to separate them. And yet he felt that the wickedness of what he had done was the wickedness of Dicky Morgan, and that he, Hilliard, the soul, was sitting in impartial judgment on Dicky Morgan, the flesh. He conceded the wrong; he conceded the penalty; nevertheless, his youth cried out to him for mercy.

At the maid's announcement, Doctor Durant, who had been occupied with nothing more momentous than filling a pot-bellied calash, rose hastily and went out into the hallway.

"Come in, Hilliard!" he said cordially. "Carol's off looking at somebody's trousseau . . . somebody's always getting married in Syracuse . . . she'll be in directly. Come smoke a pipe with me, and be sociable."

Hilliard, lingering nervously by the outer door, started at the kind voice. "You're not busy?" "Bustly composing my mind," said the doctor. He ushered Hilliard into the comfortable old study and motioned towards a squat little smoking stand. "All kinds of poison there," he said. "Cigar—cigarettes—pipe tobacco. Suit yourself."

Hilliard laughed affectedly. "You call it poison? And you a doctor—and smoking?" "Ah, but it's the pleasantest poison there is. . . . I'm always having to explain that to Carol. . . . Matches? Well, what have you been doing to yourself?"

"I?" Hilliard didn't look at him. "Nothing important, doctor." "But that's not quite true, is it?" The tone was gentle, but it filled Hilliard with portentous qualms. "You've been enjoying a little attack of insomnia, haven't you?" Hilliard winced.

"Why—yes. As a matter of fact—" The doctor attempted a smoke ring, and smiled at the dismal failure. "I'm sorry. Business worries?" "Why—in a way, yes."

The doctor achieved a perfect circle, and beamed at it. "Something else?" "A good deal else," said Hilliard, abstracted. "But that's no reason for me to bother you with it. I didn't know it was so apparent."

Silence. "It's not my habit," said the doctor presently, "to offer any advice unless I'm asked for it. Gratuitous advice never did anybody any good. And nobody takes it unless it costs some thing—and not often then. And I'm neither your regular physician nor your confessor. But if I had made a diagnosis at this present minute I'd say that you need a preacher a great deal more than you do a doctor."

"I . . . I do," said Hilliard, looking up sharply. "Only . . . it's out of the question. Just personal things, doctor—nothing I can very well talk about." "Your trouble," said Doctor Durant, "isn't physical as much as it is spiritual. It's nothing but taut nerves. It's nothing but your struggle against the restraints you put upon yourself. How do I know? You've told me so . . . every time I've seen you. It's in your face, my boy. It's in your eyes. Constantly. And it looks as though the conference is about over . . . because if that isn't Carol coming up the steps, my ears aren't half as good as they used to be."

Both men were on their feet as she came in, swirling. "Oh!" she cried to Hilliard. "I didn't know you were coming up to-night! Suppose I'd missed you!"

He merely smiled, and made no answer; nor did he speak to her until after the doctor, protesting a sudden desire for solitude, had waved them hospitably out of the study into the living room. Carol was in the old familiar corner of the sofa; Hilliard was standing by the fireplace, peering down into the empty grate. He coughed harshly, and an expression of utter hopelessness crept into his eyes. He turned abruptly.

"Well," he said, "just how much would you have cared if you had?"

There was a stately old lamp standing at height behind the sofa; its shadows were gracious and its light, as it crept through a shade of painted vellum, touched Carol softly, in a delicacy of radiance which was infinitely caressing. Her hands were lying idle in her lap; she bent her head, and viewed them studiously.

"Why, I should have cared a great

deal," she said. "I'm always disappointed when I miss seeing a friend of mine. What makes you so pessimistic, all of a sudden?"

Hilliard reddened, and his eyes grew brighter.

"Friendship!" he said tardily. "What an accursed sort of thing that is!"

"Why, Mr. Hilliard!" Her tone was at the same time interrogatory and reproachful.

"Oh, I'm not speaking of you," he said. "Only of the thing itself. . . . It's big or little, close or distant . . . and it hasn't anything to say about it . . . You'll have to excuse me—I was thinking out loud . . ."

"Please do!" she said. "You were on the way to be interesting. Think out loud some more."

Hilliard glanced sharply at her. "Don't laugh at me!" he said, almost roughly. "For heaven's sake, don't you know that the one time you shouldn't laugh at a man is when he deserves it?"

Carol's attitude was vaguely less suggestive of ease.

"I wasn't laughing at you," she said, "truly. But what you said was so . . . so queer."

"Oh, yes," Hilliard's accent was very flat. "I suppose it is. It must have been. . . . I always seem to be more or less up in the air when I come to see you, don't I? The last time we talked about friendship—"

"But that was at least a month ago," she said hastily, "and in the mean time, you've been just as nice and cheerful as anybody. I thought you were all over your troubles."

"Cheerfulness wasn't what you asked for," Hilliard swallowed hard. "I . . . I came up here, Miss Durant, to have a really serious talk with



"Think Out Loud Some More."

you . . . really serious. It's been delayed too long already. It took me two solid days to get my courage up to it. And . . . and now I'm here, I don't even know how to begin."

He scowled heavily into the vacant fireplace, and held out his palms with a mechanic's gesture as though to warm them at an imaginary blaze. "You know," he said absently, "your father is a very extraordinary man—very."

The compliment to the doctor had its inevitable effect upon her; she glowed under it.

"I've always known that . . . I'm glad you realize it, too."

He stood erect, and faced her. "I do . . . it came to me, when I was talking to him, what a great privilege it must be for you to have his advice—and his sympathy . . . when you need it. And there are so few—so incredibly few—people who make you feel like that. One in a thousand. Or, one in ten thousand. People who lift you clear of your trivial little self—and make you think in terms of principles, and not of your own selfish ideas—and still don't preach. . . . It must be a privilege."

"It isn't only for me," she said. "He has enough sympathy for anyone who asks for it. He isn't very worldly—you've noticed that? He can't believe that anybody, or anything, is really bad . . . and perhaps that's why people come to him so. Of course, it may be that just because he's my father, I—"

"No," Hilliard shook his head. "I've seen a good many fathers, and next to mine. . . . My own was a wonderful man, too, but I never appreciated him. And seeing the doctor has made me wish . . . oh, it's too childish to talk about!"

"If you were really as old as you try to be," she said gently, "you'd know that it isn't ever childish to be serious about such things as that. On the contrary! And yet there was a time when you wanted me to think you were well over thirty. Why, Mr. Hilliard, you're a boy!" Nevertheless, she regarded him . . . not as one would regard a mere youth, but with appreciably more uncertainty.

Hilliard had flushed warmly. "That was when I wanted you to think a good many things that weren't true."

"About you?" Her infection was an invitation to further confidences, and it drew Hilliard incontinently along the path he had planned—and feared—to take.

"Some of them," he admitted. "And some were about you. The fact is, I . . . I've come on a peculiar errand." He cleared his throat violently; his eyes suddenly alighted there. "I've come to straighten all that out. Please don't

imagine I've suddenly gone crazy or . . . or anything . . . and please don't take anything I say tonight to mean weakness . . . because, honestly, I've thought about this so much that it's rather disintegrated me . . . but I've got to tell you some things I don't want to." His shoulders squared in resolution; and at the look of pain in his eyes, of pain and despair, her whole womanliness went out to him—and had to be crushed, because she was, after all, a woman.

Her look to him was first of astonishment at his surrender, and, after that, of swift, ineffable pity for the unnamed forces which were influencing him. Womanliness hung in the balance; and then, in a flash of perfect comprehension of his plight, she knew that she could speak to him without reserve. He had passed beyond the bounds of conventionality; she put herself, mentally, at his side.

"If it hurts you to say it," she said, "I've known you've been . . . fond of me. How could I help it? And why shouldn't you have the right to think of it? Why shouldn't you have the right to be yourself? Why shouldn't you have the right to talk to me, and to expect me to hear you, and try to understand? You haven't thought that my father is the only one of us to do that, have you?" The reproach was exquisite.

"Ever since that day . . . the time you played to me," he said, "I've fought against it—I fought like the very devil, and—"

"I've known that, too—and you've come to see me so seldom. I'd hoped at least that you'd give yourself the chance you said you wanted."

He stiffened heroically. "You forget there was a condition . . . an imperative condition . . . and it's only fair to you to tell you that it's a condition I can't ever meet—ever. That's why I'm here. I had to tell you."

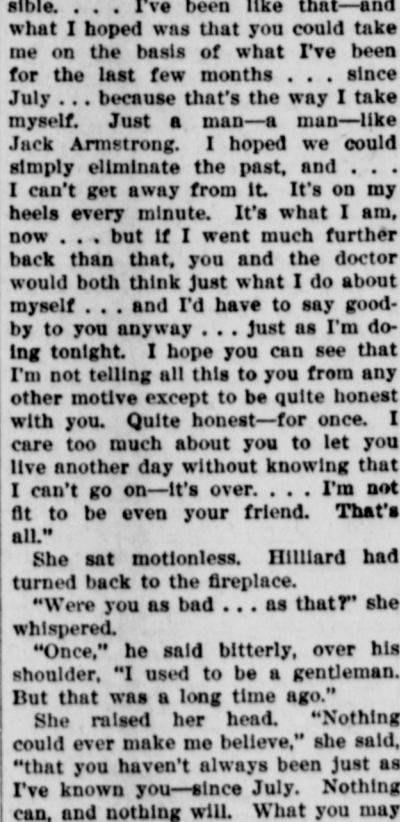
There was a profound stillness. "Can't you explain?" she said at last. "I wish you would. You're making me feel very bad, Mr. Hilliard. You owe it to me—"

He had to exert his utmost will to make the beginning. "All I can explain is that I've made another mistake . . . After the first great effort the words came tumbling, passionately, unchecked. 'It would have been so infinitely better for both of us if I'd never met you at all. . . . My life has been a whole series of mistakes; this is the worst. . . . The worst. . . . Of course, it would be absurdly simple if I were going away from Syracuse, if I were going to leave you here, and go—but I'm not. I'm going to stay here. And I can't think it's decent not to tell you now that if you . . . knew all I know . . . what I've been, what I've done . . . you wouldn't marry me if I were the last man left to ask you! . . .'" He gestured impatiently. "We're childishly hopeful sometimes . . . all of us . . . hoping for what we know is impossible. . . . what we know always will be impossible. . . . I've been like that—and what I hoped was that you could take me on the basis of what I've been for the last few months . . . since July . . . because that's the way I take Jack Armstrong. I hoped we could simply eliminate the past, and . . . I can't get away from it. It's on my heels every minute. It's what I am, now . . . but if I went much further back than that, you and the doctor would both think just what I do about myself . . . and I'd have to say good-by to you anyway . . . just as I'm doing tonight. I hope you can see that I'm not telling all this to you from any other motive except to be quite honest with you. Quite honest—for once. I care too much about you to let you live another day without knowing that I can't go on—it's over. . . . I'm not fit to be even your friend. That's all."

She sat motionless. Hilliard had turned back to the fireplace. "Were you as bad . . . as that?" she whispered.

"Once," he said bitterly, over his shoulder. "I used to be a gentleman. But that was a long time ago."

She raised her head. "Nothing could ever make me believe," she said, "that you haven't always been just as I've known you—since July. Nothing can, and nothing will. What you may



"Don't! Don't!"

think about yourself makes no difference to me. I—"

"Don't!" he said, and his tone was agonized. "Don't you see—"

"I don't believe you," she said steadily.

(To Be Continued)

HARDING AT HOME, COX WILL TRAVEL

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT
PLAN TO CONDUCT UNLIKE
CAMPAIGNS.

LACK OF COAL CARS LOOMS

Transportation Shows Slight Improvement, But Conditions Are Far From Normal—How to Keep Women on Farm Subject of Federal Inquiry.

By JAMES HORNADAY.

Washington.—Unlike campaigns will be conducted this year by the rival candidates for president of the two big political parties. Senator Harding, the Republican nominee, will stay at home in Marion, Ohio, while Governor Cox, the Democratic candidate, will take to the stump.

These announced programs make of interest the experiences of the rivals in the past, and yet a comparison does not prove the efficacy of either. What has been victorious for one, may have meant defeat for the other.

When Washington was first elected president in 1788, the campaign, such as it was, was confined to a strip of country 200 miles wide, from Massachusetts to Georgia. Then, the population was four million, and now the country, ten times as great in area, is more than twenty-five times as large in population. But this difference in territory and population is more than offset by improved transportation, and the accessibility of the people through the daily press.

Twice Washington was elected unanimously. When he left office, the political parties had lined up, but it was for Andrew Jackson, the fighting Democrat, to be the first candidate for president to change the method of campaigning, which before his time was conducted with considerable decorum.

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson did not try the stump, because, we are told, neither was an orator. Henry Clay, however, was a great speaker, but was silent while a candidate. Jackson and Harrison toured their own states, but did not attempt long tours. Cass, Scott, Fillmore and Buchanan made a number of speeches, but in 1856 Fremont kept still and let his friends do the campaigning.

Seasonal Coal Rates.

On the recommendation of Chairman Edgar E. Clark of the commission and the other members also, a subcommittee of the senate committee on interstate and foreign commerce, the chairman of which is Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, reported favorably a bill establishing seasonal coal rates. This bill and the report of the committee are now before the whole committee and will be brought up for consideration when congress reconvenes.

Widespread opposition developed to the proposed legislation among coal operators, coal dealers and commercial organizations. The opposing interests cannot see that the proposed legislation would accomplish the desired result—that of inducing the movement and storage of coal in the summer months so that a minimum of coal would have to be transported in the winter months.

In the opinion of George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, to allow present conditions in the coal industry to continue will be to invite industrial paralysis.

"The seasonal fluctuation in coal output comes from a seasonal fluctuation in demand," he says. "The consumer must be hitched on to the problem of giving the mines more orders for the spring and early months and of relieving both mines and railroads of their extra heavy burden in the fall and winter months. In a normal year the country over this seasonal inequality of demand calls for 35 per cent to 60 per cent more coal being mined in November, the peak load month, than in April, the usual month of greatest slump in mine operation. Uneven demand thus requires more mines and more miners, both working a 75 per cent year, and conditions of unequal seasonal demand are also bad for the railroad, especially when combined with crop movements and winter interference with traffic."

Figures compiled by the Geological Survey disclose that the entire world is suffering from reduced production of coal and that the production of 1919 dropped back to the level of 1910. The total output of coal of all kinds in 1919, preliminary estimates show, was 1,290,000,000 net tons.

Menace to Rural Life.

How to keep the women down on the farm is the subject of special inquiry that is being made by the department of agriculture.

Already the survey of the farm home has been made in 33 states in the North and West, and the deduction made from it by department specialists is that waste of woman power is one of the greatest menaces to the rural life of the nation.

Records covering more than 10,000 farm homes, averaged by taking typical communities of the county in which the survey was made, have already been tabulated by the department. Much of the information was gathered personally by home demonstration agents.

Admittedly, the survey thus far

shows only the dark side of the farm life of a woman. It does not consider the many compensations that come with the woman's daily round of work for the comfort of the family, and anyone who has experienced the satisfaction of living in the open country knows that the average farm woman is more fortunately placed than her average city sister, the department says.

But what is to be done? Miss Florence E. Ward, in charge of the extension work of the department of agriculture under whose direction the survey was made, answers the question.

Benefits From Conveniences.

"The interest of the department of agriculture in the returns from these studies as to labor, working equipment and compensation of the farm woman," says Miss Ward, "are as practical as its interest in farm studies regarding labor, machinery and crop returns for the same general reasons."

"The farm woman's working hours might be shortened, if the principles of modern business were applied to the farm home. Running water in the home for the 52 out of every 100 that must carry it into the house would lighten the woman's labor and add to her comfort. Labor could be lessened if the farm house were as well equipped as the up-to-date barn, which the farmer looks upon as so much currency with which to buy efficiency."

"The installation of modern lighting systems would release some of the women in 79 per cent of the homes where kerosene lamps are still used, and the installation of heating systems would release some of the time of the 54 per cent who care for coal or wood stoves."

"Forty-eight per cent of the farms are showed by the survey to have power for operating farm machinery, but only 22 per cent have this advantage for the home. That is a singular fact when we consider that frequently it is a simple matter to connect the engine used in the barn with household equipment."

"The washing machine is another labor saver, and selling cream, instead of churning it at home is another. In short, the same sort of intelligence and a fraction of the money applied to making field and barn work convenient would, if applied to the home, save untold drudgery to the women of the farms and would add both to the profit and comfort of the home."

POLYGAMY IS DROPPED

Girls in the Philippines Are Abandoning Old Ideas.

Uplift Through Education and Association With Christians Affecting Even Sultan of Sulu's Domains.

Manila, P. I.—Practice of polygamy in the Philippine islands is being reduced through education of girls of the leading families of the outlying provinces, according to Frank W. Carpenter, retiring governor of the department of Mindanao and Sulu.

Mr. Carpenter is here to turn over administration of his office to the secretary of the interior, who will act through the bureau of non-Christian tribes, in accordance with a new territorial law.

This law leaves in effect a treaty under which the sultan of Sulu renounced all pretensions to temporal sovereignty, but gained recognition as ecclesiastical head of the Mohammedan church in the Sulu archipelago.

The treaty guarantees to the sultan and his people "the same religious freedom had by all adherents of all other religions, creeds, the practice of which is not in violation of the basic principles of the laws of the United States."

"It is important to note," said Carpenter in one of his messages written as governor, "that this includes a limitation as to religious practice which necessarily includes the abandonment of polygamy."

"An effort to impose upon the people of the sultan at this time the invalidation of polygamous marriages heretofore contracted, the prohibition at this time of polygamy or the discontinuance of divorce, must unavoidably result in the active resistance of a people imbued with fanatic determination to die rather than submit to a privation of their religious liberty in matters they believe to be fundamental and sanctioned by divine authority."

Mr. Carpenter said that girls of prominent families in Mindanao and Sulu are being sent to Manila public schools where they associate with Christian girls and gradually become imbued with the monogamous ideas held by the Christians. When they return to their own people their influence tends to eliminate plural marriages, according to Carpenter, who predicted that the practice will be virtually wiped out in the course of a few years.

Preferred to Walk.

Lewis, whose mother was in a sanitarium, was being urged by his nurse at home to eat food that she thought he required. She said, "Lewis, pretend you are a car. It is 20 miles to mother and it takes a gallon of gasoline to go a mile. Now, every mouthful you take is a gallon of gasoline. So 20 mouthfuls will take you to mother." Lewis made a brave attempt to accomplish the end, and after taking about ten mouthfuls, he exclaimed, with disgust, "Oh, gee, I guess I'll walk the rest of the way."

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main street, north of The Citizen Office.

The Misses Beatrice Price and Lucy Rice are spending the week-end with their cousin at Paint Lick.

Mrs. Sadie Jones of Stanford is visiting Mrs. L. Moore, on Estill street.

Dr. Cornelius of, Aberdeen, Miss., is here on business.

Mrs. A. A. McCoy, of Ravenswood, W. Va., was called here Saturday on account of the illness of her mother, Mrs. W. H. Mahon. She will stay a few days until her mother recovers, when her sister, Miss Ruth Mahon, will return with her.

Mrs. Mahon was operated last Friday. Mr. Mahon was called here from Nashville and arrived Friday evening. Mrs. Mahon is doing well and her surgeon expects a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Judah have returned to their home in Louisville after spending several days in Boone Tavern. Mr. Judah is manager of the Kaufman-Strauss Company there.

Oscar Hayes and family are visiting Mrs. Hayes' father and brother at Aberdeen, Miss., for several weeks.

Mrs. Kathryn Settles and Mrs. C. S. Bixby of Louisville are spending a few days at Boone Tavern.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pow, of Wheelwright, Ky., are visiting at Dr. W. G. Best's.

The Rev. John Cunningham has joined his wife in Chicago and is visiting friends there for a few weeks.

U. S. Wyatt has returned home from Aberdeen, Miss., where he sold his farm.

Oscar Glass, of Akron, O., is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Durham.

"Judge" Houck, of Hindsboro, Ill., called on the managing editor last Saturday while in town visiting Mr. Moore on Estill street. Mr. Houck is police judge of Hindsboro and a friend of Mr. Lehman when the latter was pastor there.

George Engle and J. C. Shearwan, of Bowling Green, and Mrs. R. J. Engle and daughter, Lucy, and W. C. Engle were the guests of Mrs. W. B. Walden at dinner at Boone Tavern Sunday.

Mrs. W. C. Engle and little sons, Jack and Buster, have gone to Eaton, O., to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Stowe, for a month.

Mrs. W. B. Walden and her little daughter, Jeanette, and little son, Ralph, returned from a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Engle, of Lancaster.

Miss Helen Shannon is having a delightful time at Marthas Vineyard. Edmond Burgess has gone to Ohio to spend two weeks.

Mrs. Blanch Carns and her two daughters, Lavinia and Adelaide, are leaving today for a visit in Carlisle. Mrs. Carns will return in time to begin her school at Narrow Gap on August 2, and the daughters will not return until the fall term of the Academy opens.

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Real Estate

Telephone 68

Berea, Ky.

What's your tailor?

The New Fall Line of

E. G. Walker

TAILORING

Now on display at Model Press Shop

E. G. WALKER

Exclusive Local Dealer

AIR MAIL MEN
MAKE RECORD

Planes Fly Total of 54,693 Miles in Month of May, Says Official Report.

EFFICIENCY IN OPERATION

New York-Washington Route Shows 88 Per Cent and Chicago-Omaha Route the Same—Newark Field Delays Two Routes.

Washington.—United States mail planes flew a total of 54,693 miles in May, according to the report made public by Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger. The average of efficiency on the New York-Washington route was 88 per cent; Cleveland-Chicago, 76 per cent and Chicago-Omaha, 88 per cent.

Only two forced landings were made because of mechanical trouble in either planes or motors. Fifteen others were made because of shortage of gas or oil through combating head winds, four because of weather and seven because new pilots got off their courses.

How Efficiency Is Based.

Efficiency in operation of postal airplanes is based on leaving the fields within 15 minutes of scheduled time, on maintaining a speed for 75 miles an hour for Curtiss R-4s and 80 miles for DH-4s and Martin bombers, on the absence or number of forced landings and on making flights without damage of any character to engine or plane in taking-off, landing, taxiing or flying. The rating by fields in May was as follows:

Field	Started on time.....	Completed on time.....	Without forced landings.....	Without damage to planes.....
N. Y.-Wash.....	72%	85%	92%	100%
N. Y.-Cleve.....	51	80	93	98
Cleve-Chicago.....	77	65	71	90
Chi-Omaha.....	78	82	91	100

Reasons for the abandonment of the field at Newark by the department are indicated in a statement by Mr. Praeger addressed to "All Superintendents of the Air Mail Service," in which he says:

"The records indicate that if the field manager had performed the full share of their duties in getting the mail planes off within 15 minutes of the scheduled time of departure the efficiency rating for May for all divisions would have made a wonderful showing.

Fall to Start on Time.

"The general efficiency performance on the New York-Washington and New York-Cleveland routes was marred by this failure of the Newark field management. This field failed ten times to start its plane on time to Washington and ten times to start on time to Bellefonte.

"This trouble exists to some degree on other fields. It can be eliminated, or certainly greatly improved, if planes are promptly inspected, tested and served in the afternoon before the flight if the departure of the plane is scheduled early the following forenoon. Aside from this single serious delinquency, the pilots, mechanics and field supervisors have cause to feel proud of the record made during May."

West More Chesty Than Eastern States

Washington.—In an effort to secure better fitting uniforms for American soldiers, more than 100,000 men in the army have had their measure taken, the war department announced. The measurements were said to form the most comprehensive survey ever made for tailoring purposes and will be made available to the clothing trade.

The survey has shown what proportion of sizes should be carried for troops, according to the war department, and will enable reduction in the stock of surplus clothing kept on hand to fill requisitions.

Measurements showed that the biggest chested soldiers came from western states, while the smallest chested men were from the eastern department.

WAR ON CATS IN NEW YORK

But Rats Need Not Rejoice for They Are Also Due for Extermination.

New York.—Plans to rid this city of thousands of cats, forced into vagabondage by the summer absence of their owners, were announced by the department of health, which will be aided in the anti-cat crusade by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The department, it was announced, will conduct a crusade to exterminate rats, particularly from incoming ships, as a preventive against bubonic plague. The holds of all incoming ships will be fumigated with cyanide gas, it was said.

\$1 and \$2 Hat Sale

To clear up and clean up stock, we will put on sale Friday, July 23, 100 good hats at \$1.00 and \$2.00. In this lot of hats will go \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.50, and \$3.00 hats. We carry over nothing. We haven't the room, all our hats must sell. No difference what the sacrifice in price, we sell-out each season. Come now at once and get you a good hat for \$1.00, a splendid value for \$2.00.

JUST IN

Some special new hats for Mid-season and for the fair, at Laura Jones' store. Six beautiful white Milans just in. Four beautiful big black moline hats. Four lovely white moline and hair braid hats.

All new hats but reasonable in price.

MRS. LAURA JONES

Phone 164

Berea, Ky.

UNION CHURCH

Dr. Hutchins will speak next Sunday at 11 o'clock upon "The Alchemy of Influence." On Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. the topic of the Union Church Mid-week service will be "Cleans to Providence."

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Regular services next Lord's Day: Bible School at 9:45, followed by Communion and preaching. It is earnestly urged that all the members, especially, attend. There will be preaching at 7:30 p. m. also. The minister has planned to be away in evangelistic meetings during the month of August, leaving next Monday, August 2, for Oxford, in Scott county, but arrangements will be made for good pulpit supply during his absence, we hope. We had the pleasure of having several visitors last Lord's Day. Everyone is welcome to all the meetings of the congregation.

W. J. Hudspeth,

Minister.

METHODIST CHURCH

The sermon last Sunday morning was from Ecclesiastes 12, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." The lesson gives a picture of old age and death, but we are warned to remember God while we are young. Then there will be no fear.

The subject of the evening sermon was "Will a man rob God?" Both sermons were enjoyed by large congregations.

All the young people's organizations of Berea met with the Epworth League last Sunday evening. Next Sunday the other societies will meet with the B.Y.P.U.

A letter was received from Miss Brownlee, who organized our auxiliary, saying that the missionary box which we sent to Korea several months ago had arrived and that "it was most gladly received."

Miss Olive Pye, a teacher in a missionary school in Seoul, Korea, says that the H. C. I. has reached Korea. Rice, the staple food, having gone from 18 to 90 sen a measure. She did not say whether they eat sugar on it or not; probably not.

Sunday-school at 9:45. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, 7:45. Choir practice Friday evening 7:30. Church services at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday. All are welcome.

THE "SEA-GOING" RAILROAD.

KEY WEST is nearer the eastern terminus of the Panama canal, by almost 300 miles, than any other of our gulf ports. It is separated from the main land by the Florida keys—a more or less disconnected string of islands, composed largely of coral and limestone.

To reap the benefit of its strategic position, however, direct and quick transportation with the main land was necessary. A railroad was the answer. Its construction was considered impracticable and impossible. But there are men who will undertake anything. The late Henry M. Flagler furnished the funds and the work was begun in 1905. Men from many climes, material of many kinds and new methods of construction were called into service. The winds, waves, a torrid sun, many known and unknown factors had to be grappled with and solved. Even nature had to be overcome. The construction must be storm-proof.

From Homestead, where the extension begins, to Key West, it is 128 miles. Jumping from island to island are 11 miles of concrete arch viaducts and six miles of steel bridges—one of which contains 243 spans. The construction of the line on the islands proper was comparatively simple. Joining the island by rail was the ticklish job.

Thanks to the genius, grit and untiring efforts of the engineers, one may now enjoy the heretofore unthinkable and unique experience of riding from Key West to Miami in about five hours on a train running, for the most part, over water instead of on land.

Billions of Resources

The FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, which includes in its membership every National Bank in the country as well as a very large number of state institutions, has resources of close upon SIX BILLION DOLLARS.

As a member of the System, this Institution, enjoys the co-operation and protection afforded by these immense resources and consequently we are in a position to render our customers the very best banking service obtainable.

Our officers and employees will be glad to make your acquaintance.

BEREA NATIONAL BANK

JOHN L. GAY, Cashier

JOHN W. WELCH, President

Get Ready For The

BEREA FAIR

August 4, 5 and 6, 1920

Increased Premium List, Home Work, Field and Garden Products, Big Premiums for Show Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry.

Good Racing Each Day of the Fair

Mau's Greater Shows will furnish all high class attractions. We expect to put on

An Airplane Flight Each Day

Grounds will be open each night during the Fair.

E. T. Fish

Secretary

Classified Advertisements

Jno. F. Dean

J. W. Herndon

FOR SALE—House and lot on Forest street. (31-7p) P. B. Lewis.

FOR SALE—2-year-old draft horse at a bargain. Enquire at The Citizen Office.

FOR SALE—Five-room house on Boone street; city water, large garden, good location. Also household furniture for sale. 21-6 Paul Derthick.

FOR SALE—White iron bed, spring and mattresses, dressers, and tables, chairs, oil stove and a good washing machine. Apply to Mrs. Sallie Bogie, Estill street. (21-5).

FOR SALE—Nice 7-room, 2-story house, in good repair; with water and lights; good garden and barn; other outbuildings. Corner of Boone and J.K. streets. For further information, call M. J. Carrier, phone 149-4 rings. (1-1).

LOST—Goodyear automobile tire and rim, 31x4; lost between Berea and Conway. Notify K. J. Smith, Brodhead, Ky., and receive reward.

LOST—On Main street, a school reader, an arithmetic and a tablet, with name "Earl Steely" on inside cover. Finder please return to Foundation Office.

ROOM FOR RENT—Furnished and with modern conveniences. Enquire of Mrs. G. G. Dick.

WANTED—A woman as a housekeeper. Washings sent out. L. F. Address Box 117, Berea, Ky.

DRESSMAKING

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Have recently moved to Berea. Call and give me a trial. Mrs. Hattie Porter, Fir Cottage. (3w-6)

List Your Property

for sale with

Scruggs, Welch & Gay
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
Berea, Kentucky

DEAN & HERNDON
REAL ESTATE

We Sell the Earth and the Houses thereon! If you want a Home in or around Berea come and see us. We have Some Especially Attractive Bargains in small places around town. Also some good Blue Grass Farms.

Drop in at The Bank and talk it over with us when you are in Berea. If you have property that you want to turn into cash come and list it with us. Our business is to sell it.

Respectfully,

Dean & Herndon

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY

AN 8,000-YEAR-OLD BEAUTY

Well Preserved Mummy of Egyptian Be'le Is Brought to Light by Archaeologists.

London.—A prehistoric girl 8,000 years old, whose hair and complexion are wonderfully preserved, and who was found in a sitting position with her chin resting in her hand, is one of the most recent discoveries research has brought to light in ancient Egypt. Prof. Flinders Petrie of University college, London, says.

Professor Petrie declared that efforts would be made to bring the mummy to England to add to the collection in the British museum.

"While we were trying to find a way into a queen's pyramid," he said, "we discovered on a rock face a door which was so beautiful and exactly fitted that it was difficult to see the joints. We immediately set to work on this, thinking that we had found at last an entrance to the inner chambers.

After a considerable amount of work we removed the door and found—solid rock! It was a carefully arranged blind to balk anyone who wanted to find the entrance into the royal tombs, and it had been made about 3,000 B. C. by someone with a sense of humor."

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician
HARLAN DUBLEY, M.D., Physician
MARGARET S. GRANT, M.D., Physician
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent
MISS NELLIE MILLER, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published Every Thursday, at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.50
Six Months85
Three Months50

Send money by Post-office of Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal, notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Anyone sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

A GUIDE TO VISITORS

There are a great many tourists passing through Berea for the first time at this season of the year. Every courtesy that can be shown to them will be appreciated and remembered. Not only will they think well of the person who showed the kindness, but it will stand to the credit of the town.

We suggest that there should be some means of directing tourists through our town. There are a great many who go down Center street or down Walnut Meadow Pike, thinking that they are following the Dixie Highway to Richmond. This is an annoyance and a loss of time. Why not let our "silent policemen" or a telephone post direct these people. A sign painter could easily paint a few words that would direct them where they want to go.

This matter might be taken up by our town council. If you think that we are right, will you tell them so?

TOBACCO GROWERS WILL MEET

At a meeting of the Tobacco Growers held in Carrollton, Saturday, July 24, 1920, the meeting was largely attended, over 500 growers present, seven counties being well represented. At this meeting it was decided to call a mass meeting at Lexington, Ky., for Wednesday, August 4, 1920, of all the counties in the Burley District for the purpose of fully discussing the tobacco situation and the advisability of curtailing its production and planting a larger acreage of corn, wheat and other foodstuffs. We urgently request that all of the counties in the district send a delegation to this meeting, as this is not a one man's proposition and nothing can be accomplished only through co-operation of all growers of tobacco.

If you are interested in such a movement and for the betterment of your county, meet us in Lexington, August 4.

C. M. DEAN, Chairman

RECORDS PROMISED IN 1920

Millions to Be Spent in Improving Public Highways and Transportation Facilities.

The year 1920 promises to develop a revolution in America's two great problems—highways and transportation.

All over the country great interest is being manifested in better roads and improved transportation facilities.

The coming of the pneumatic-tired motor truck has given an impetus to the movement for a national highway system that is sweeping everything before it.

State after state has passed, without noticeable opposition, appropriations for millions of dollars to build and improve main market and inter-county highways.

What these activities portend can be visualized in some measure when it is said that of the 2,000,000 miles of roads in this country only 200,000 miles are improved.

Motor transports work at highest efficiency on good roads, although the pneumatic truck tire is rendering conspicuous service in transporting heavy loads over swamp ground and the sandy soil of fruit groves.



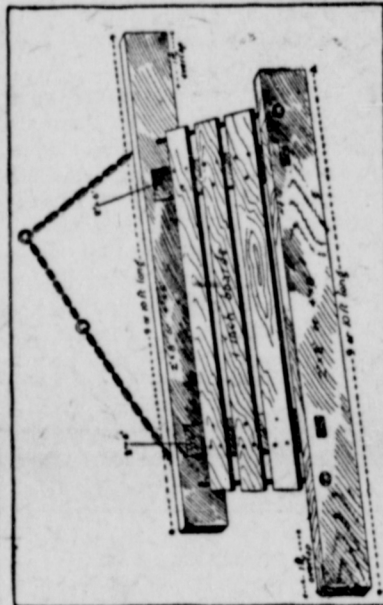
KEEP ROADS IN GOOD REPAIR

Farmer Can Make Much Improvement by Dragging Highway in Front of His Property.

Every farmer should feel his dependence upon good roads. Whether or not one lives on a public highway he should take an interest in the nearest one to his farm or the road he must use to market his farm, orchard and garden products.

There are many times when a day's work can be spared on the road. After heavy rains the road may need certain repairs or improvements when the overseer is not ready to call out the hands. Why not individual farmers donate a day's work on the road at such time?

By keeping a road drag and dragging the road along one's land after heavy rains the road may be greatly



The Above is a Cut of Seager Wheeler's Plank Drag. It is of the Type for Good Road Maintenance. The Cut Shows Fully the Method of Construction.

Improved. It is an easy matter to have an agreement so each farmer will drag the road in front of his farm. This would maintain the road till the regular hands could be called out at stated intervals or till the commissioner could make the necessary repairs.

The time has come when we must consider the roads an asset, indispensable to the well-being of the farmer and his family. This being true, is it not every man's duty to do all he can to keep the roads in good condition? The individual as well as the county is responsible.

MAHARAJAS AND THEIR JEWELS

(Continued on Page Two)

tentative, laden with jewels until he could scarcely sustain their weight, reclining on the Peacock throne before the pearl carpet.

Such treasure, being in itself indestructible, has descended through the dynasties of the Hindu kings, and later of the Mogul emperors, when laden caravans from Persia were constantly adding to their wealth. So that the jewels owned today by the rajahs and ruling princes of India, estimated not by numbers, but by measure, are no myth, but just plain fact.

The Delhi Loot.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur owns a portion of what is known as the "Delhi loot," which, as a whole, once constituted the Mogul emperors' crown jewels, filched by them in turn from the Hindus and their ancient temples. So it was fitting that some should have found their way back. History records that every gem in the almost fabulous collection has been figuratively, if not literally, drenched in blood. There are ornaments for the front of turbans; caps to cover the head fashioned entirely of jewels, with just enough gold filigree to hold them in place; ropes of pearls, rubies and emeralds; numberless rings, bracelets and anklets for women. There is a wonderful diamond necklace called the "Garland of Delight," the largest stone of which measures one and one quarter inches in diameter.

The "Garland of Delight" has blazed an imperishable trail through the history of eastern romance, which is ever akin to tragedy. It was won secretly for a brief span by Gul Saffa, the "White Rose," a beautiful dancing

Read the Jingles --- They Bring You a Joyful Message

Ladies of taste, who really care
About the way they dress,
All know our hats and ready-to-wear
Are the latest and the best.
You'll find the new creations
Are here upon display,
And you all are more than welcome
To try them on today.

Jennie B. Fish Co.

The proper hat for every head. Our line of ladies' ready-to-wear is complete.

The people know for miles around
When they bring their poultry and eggs
To town,
That we pay top price, and that is why
Our patrons say we satisfy.
When trading here you all can feel
You get a fair and honest deal;
And when you bring furs and hides to town,
Twill pay you if you call around.

Berea Produce Company

We also buy all kinds of junk. Day phone 60. Night phone, 136.

The Model Press Shop is modern;
They'll order your clothes for you,
Then clean them when they're dirty,
And steam and press them too.
And when your clothes are wearing out,
They'll make them look like new
With their expert alteration,
And then they'll dye for you.

Model Press Shop

W. P. Montgomery, Phone 191.

There's a modern garage in Berea,
With a corps of experts there
Who are well equipped to put your car
In the very best of repair;
And then besides, they have supplies
And filtered gasoline
And their up-to-date accessories
Are the finest ever seen.

Boone Tavern Garage

Agency Oakland Sensible Six. Phone 18.

Have you ever thought of this, friends,
Though you're prosperous today,
It is not what you're taking in,
But what you put away.
So take care of the little dimes
And save them as you go,
For large accounts for a "rainy day,"
From small deposits grow.
Start now with

The Berea National Bank

Join the ranks of those who look ahead.

The S. E. Welch Department Store
Can suit the purse of rich or poor
In dry goods, clothing, hats and shoes,
In the latest styles from which to choose.
The newest furnishings are there
And ladies' garments all ready to wear;
And whether your purchase is large or small,
They give the same service to one and all.

S. E. Welch Dept. Store

Furniture, stoves, rugs, curtains, etc.
Pure food groceries and high grade drugs,
soda fountain, etc.

WHY I TRADE AT HOME

I trade at home and never roam
Seeking bargains elsewhere.
I love the town in which I live,
For all my interests are there
And then again, I buy from friends
We all need one another.
When I run short I can approach
My dealer as a brother.
When buying here with conscience clear,
I put my money down,
I know it stays right here and works
For the welfare of my town.
Another thing, right here I bring
The produce that I raise
And always get an honest deal—
I've found out that it pays.
And then I know when buying here
It helps things to relax,
And helps the man who pays
His portion of the tax.
And when I'm sick or in hard luck
The man I buy from's here
With the pocketbook, if need be,
And kindly words of cheer;
So that is why I trade at home:
I'm a booster through and through,
For a town that's good to live in
Is good to buy in, too.

Printer's ink makes millions think,
And that's the reason why
An ad placed in The Citizen
Will always satisfy.
This paper goes into the homes,
To the ones you want to tell
About the good things that you have,
And the things you want to sell.

The Citizen

"The Paper That Goes Home"

You've heard it said that money talks;
Now that is not a jest,
For when you spend a dollar here,
It really shows some "cents."
For hardware, tools and cutlery
And the best stoves that you can buy,
When trading here, your money talks,
But it doesn't say "good-bye!"

Duerson Hardware & Grocery Co.

Home of Keen Kutter tools, Hanna's Guaranteed Paints, and Pure Food Groceries.
Phone 129.

There's a clothing store in Berea
For men and boys who "know."
A store for particular dressers,
Who want their things "just so"
And whether it is a suit of clothes,
A hat or shirt or tie,
A pair of shoes or underwear—
This is the place to buy.

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Everything to wear for men and boys.

There's a furniture store in Berea,
That's known for miles around,
Where furniture, rugs and linoleums
And curtains and stoves are found;
In fact, they have most everything
That's needed in the home—
And you'll save a lot of money,
If you heed this little poem.

R. H. Chrisman

Plows, etc. Prompt undertaking service. Day phone 26. Night phone 46.
Complete line of the famous Oliver and Avery Farm Implements.

If you're thinking soon of building
You should heed this little ad,
For a higher grade of lumber
No firm has ever had.
Our building material, sash and lath
And shingles stand the test.
For when it comes from us, you know,
You get the very best.

Wren & Parks Lumber Co.

Everything that goes into a building.

girl whose story bears repeating. She was the mistress of Dara, who was a brother of Emperor Aurangzeb, the last of the four great Moguls. Dara and Aurangzeb, sons of Shah Jahan, were both ambitious to sit on the Peacock throne. But Aurangzeb, nicknamed the "White Snake" because he was born with a curiously white skin, after he had removed all obstacles, including his brother, managed eventually to coil himself on the cushions of the Peacock throne. After Dara's death the emperor seized his brother's possessions, including the "Garland of Delight" and Gul Saffa. She was said to have in her veins blood of the Hindu Rajputs, the race long noted for the beauty and chastity of its women. So, when Aurangzeb demanded her, she said she belonged to Dara and asked on what grounds he claimed her. The emperor replied that her long tresses had bound him as in a net. That night a messenger brought a package to him, wherein lay coil upon coil of perfumed hair. Again the emperor sent back word that it was the moon-like beauty of her face that had enthralled him. Then the girl took a knife and slashed her face until it was hideous to look upon. She wiped the blood from it with a cloth and sent it to the emperor, as a sign that nothing was left of the beauty he had desired. He never troubled Gul Saffa again, who soon died of grief for her lover.

The native state of Baroda is close to the Runn of Cutch, and the state of Indore had easy access to it. In its quiet twisting waterways lay rich pearl oyster beds, which, in the old days, were infested with pirates. Doubtless the ancestors of the present highnesses of these states got their share of "first pickings," since the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has the largest collection of pearls in India, although the handsome young Maharaja Holkar of Indore runs him a close second. I sat near this resplendent personage once at a Royal Hindu wedding, close enough to hear a pleasant little tinkling sound when he moved, for he was wearing his "pearl scarf," which he values at a crore of rupees (\$3,300,000). It is composed of nine strands of cream luster pearls as large as marrowfat peas, that hang

from a thick pearl tassel over one shoulder, across his chest to his hips, scarf fashion. Eighteen great pearls, each with a carat diamond set into it, form the clasp of the neckpiece. Think of the vandalism of drilling them! Maharaja Holkar has inherited his father's peacock turban, another marvel of pearls, rubies, emeralds and diamonds.

EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued From Page Eight)

Ezra Margraves, went to Chestnut-burg Sunday to visit their sister, Mrs. Laura Chesnut, before she returned to her home in Cincinnati. —Our Graded School opened the 19th inst., with Mr. and Mrs. John Turner as teachers.

Major

Major, July 24.—Everybody is through tying oats and are now cutting grass. The women have been very busy picking berries and canning. Potatoes are very good this year.—Clayton Mainous came home from Richmond, July 23, where he has been attending school since September.—J. W. Roberts left Saturday for Berea where he will spend a few days.—For the last week there has been a crowd of young boys leaving here for Ohio.—Miss Bertha Seale is teaching at Cow Creek at the graded school.—Miss Cassie Seale returned from Berea July 23, where she has been assistant matron of the Boarding Hall at Berea College.—Miss Fannie Bowles is home on a vacation now.—Mrs. Laura Halcomb visited her mother and sister one afternoon last week.

Sturgeon

Sturgeon, July 25.—Rain has been plentiful and crops look well.—On July 7, Walter Evans was struck by a car and lived only four hours. He was seventeen years old and was buried at his home.—Bill Wilson died at Boone, July 25. He was sick only eight days.—Fayette Brewer and family and William H. Brewer and family have moved to their old

home place from Big Creek.—Johnnie Brewer gets a big pension.—Shell Bales, of near Sturgeon, has peaches which will not go into a quart jar without breaking the peel.

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, July 26.—There are lots of blackberries.—All but five of

the rural schools of the county are in session now. The attendance is better than before.—The oil business is still on the boom. The output of the county was 150,000 barrels last month. New wells are coming in every day.—Herbert Lucas of Primrose was in town Monday.—The work on our roads has started and we expect better roads soon.

The Free

SEWING MACHINE

Invented and Pat. by W. C. Free

This well known UP-TO-DATE machine will be sold for the month of July at special advertising prices, on special terms and a liberal price for your OLD MACHINE.

At every vital point The FREE sewing machine has valuable improvements that make it far superior to all other machines:—

The FREE sews faster.
The FREE runs lighter.
The FREE lasts longer.
The FREE is more beautiful.

The FREE has less vibration.
The FREE is easier to operate.
The FREE makes an absolutely perfect stitch.

To our city patrons will say DON'T FAIL to let our special advertising salesman show you our new Free Westinghouse Electrical Sewing Machine, the most up-to-date sewing machine on the market.

R. H. Chrisman

The Furniture Man

Phone 26

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

JUNIOR CLUB CAMP

One of the biggest events of the year for Junior Agricultural Club boys and girls of Eastern Kentucky will be the camp at London Fair Ground, London. The following letter will give an idea of the bigness of the camp. More than 300 will be in attendance. A trained nurse will be in camp. Everything for the betterment of boys and girls will be supplied.

A list of things for each club member to take to the camp follows.

Any club member in Eastern Kentucky is welcome to attend this camp. They should write or see their county agent at once and have arrangements made for their attending.

Dear Club Girls and Boys:

Have you ever attended a real, live camp, right out in the open country? If you haven't, now is your chance.

We are planning to hold a big camp, lasting one week, beginning Monday afternoon and ending Saturday morning, for club girls and boys in our county. In the morning of each day, all will go to school. There will be at least five teachers with some of the most interesting stories to tell that you have ever heard. You will also have a chance to do some things that you have never done before. In the afternoon you will learn many new games and end up with a big camp fire at night. You will have a week of inspiration, recreation and learning. There will be one adult leader for each group of ten members, so you can assure your parents that you will receive excellent care. Each club member will bring his own supplies, a list of which is enclosed with this letter. If you do not happen to have just what is called for, substitute something else equally as good. If you arrive before noon on Monday, bring your dinner. Bring fifty cents. This is the only fee required and it is necessary to employ the cooks and for other incidental expenses.

Yours very truly,

Robt. F. Spence,
Club Agent.

Time, August 16-21.

Place, Fair Ground, London.

Equipment and Food for Each Club Member Attending County Camp

1. Bring with you any musical instrument you can play.
 2. A change of plain clothes.
 3. One towel—cake of soap.
 4. One pillow slip, sheet and cover.
 5. Tooth brush, comb and brush.
 6. One empty straw tick.
- One knife; 1 fork; 1 spoon; 1 tin plate; 1 drinking cup; 1 oilcloth bag or heavy paper bag or flour sack (to keep plate, knife, etc., in); 3 pound loaves bread for week; 1 pound salted meat; 1 dozen eggs; 2 pounds soup beans; 1/2 pound rice; 1 head of cabbage; 12 ripe tomatoes; 1 dozen potatoes; 1/2 chicken (two club members bring one live chicken); 1 pound raisins; 1/2 pound butter; 1 dozen apples; 4 quarts of snap beans; 1/2 dozen ears of corn; 1/4 dozen onions; 1 pint syrup; 1 pound sugar; 1 quart corn meal; note book and pencil.

KEEP THE CLUB WORK GROWING

(Tune—"Keep the Home Fires Burning")

There were club boys on the hillside,
There were club boys on the plain,
And the country found them ready
At the call for meat and grain.
Let none forget their service,
As the club boys pass along,
For although the war is over
They are singing still this song:

"Keep the home cow milking,
And the club corn silking;
Tell the idle boys and girls
We work for home.
There's a club pig growing,
While the grain we're sowing;
Boost the club work day and night
Till we live at home."

There were club girls in the country,
There were club girls in the town,
And our country found them ready
As the great food ships went down.
Let none forget their service
As our bright girls pass along,
For although the war is over
They are singing still this song:

Keep the garden growing,
Keep the canners glowing.
Plant the trees, and hive the bees
Before they roam.
Can the beans and berries,
Dry the corn and cherries;
Boost the club work day and night
Till we live at home.

HELP APPEARANCE OF HOMES

Good Roads Stimulate Farmers to Improve Appearance of Farms and Buildings Thereon.

Along improved roads there is a visible tendency for farmers to improve the appearance of their homes and their outbuildings. In fact, the presence of good roads seems many times to stimulate latent self-respect into practical expression. There is no wonder that a hog of well-nigh impassable mud before one's door should react unfavorably upon the entire family.

All Share in Good Roads.

Good roads benefit more people than any other public institution. Saint and sinner, man and woman and child, young and old, rich and poor—all have a share in the benefits of good roads.

Poor Roads Expensive.

Good roads help in transporting farm products. The farmers of this nation are annually losing \$250,000,000 because of their inability to market their produce at certain times of the year.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.06@1.08, No. 3 white \$1.04@1.06, No. 2 yellow \$1.61@1.62, No. 2 mixed \$1.60@1.61, No. 3 mixed \$1.50@1.60, white ear \$1.06@1.08.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$26@30, clover mixed \$26@37.50; clover \$25@31.

Oats—No. 2 white 90@90 1/2c, No. 3 white 85@90, No. 3 mixed 91@92c.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.84@2.85, No. 3 red \$2.80@2.82.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 50c, firsts 54c, seconds 53c, fancy dairy 50c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 45c, firsts 43c, ordinary first 41c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1 1/2 lbs. and over 45c, fowls, 4 1/2 lbs. and over 34c; under 4 1/2 lbs 31c; roosters 22c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$13@15, fair to good \$10@13, common to fair \$8@10; heifers, good to choice \$12@14, fair to good \$8@12, common to fair \$5@8, canners \$3.50@4.50, stock heifers \$5.50@8.

Calves—Good to choice \$16.50@17, fair to good \$12@16.50, common and large \$8@11.

Sheep—Good to choice \$8.50@9, fair to good \$4@8.50, common \$2@3, lambs, good to choice \$16.50@17, fair to good \$13@16.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$16.25@16.50, butchers \$16.50, medium \$16.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$9@12.50, light shippers \$16, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$10@13.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

WHEN WISE MRS. BRIDE FURNISHES HER HOME

(Continued From Last Week)

When it comes to buying beds, economize on the bedstead if you have to cut expenses anywhere. A good, comfortable mattress and springs are all the essentials and the rest they will afford will go a long way toward getting the bedstead you want a little later. While you are renting, metal beds are the best to use. Plain, dignified patterns will give the most satisfaction because they stay in style longer, they do not grow wearisome to the eye, and are easy to dispose of if you want to sell when you buy the new bed.

A wise woman will see that the salesman was right when he said the pillows were filled with feathers. Many an experienced matron has found that her "feather pillows" were filled with shoddy. It is a very simple matter, after you have decided to take the pillows, to rip the stitching about half an inch with your husband's knife and take a peep at the contents. And if anything but feathers greet your eye, just invite the salesman to take a peep, too. If he was mistaken, he will make it right with you. A pin will suffice to hold the ticking together until you can sew it after the goods have been delivered. You won't be asked to sew up the bogus feather pillows.

Rugs are the best to buy for floor coverings for rented houses because they may be adapted to almost any room with little or no expense. If the floors are not of hard wood, they may be painted or covered with material of a plain color around the edge of the rug. Solid greens, browns, reds and blues show dust and wear the quickest of all colors, so in choosing a rug, it is wise to select one in which there are a number of warm, rich colors that will look well in any room with almost any color scheme. A good rug will cost almost twice as much as a poor one, but it will wear fully three times as long and will look well as long as it holds together, so it is economy in the end.

Little Mrs. Bride looks over the list of articles she will need and

glances at the bank book. "It doesn't look as if we could economize anywhere," she sighs to herself. But cheer up; there are a few places! Perhaps you have down a set of dishes. Of course you want some nice ones—every woman enjoys setting an attractive table and caring for pretty dinner ware. But as long as your little dining room will seat but four or six people and you have chairs for but half a dozen, why buy dishes to serve a dozen people?

Ask the clerk in the china department to show you his "open stocks" of dishes. You don't have to buy a whole set of these all at once; they will sell you as little as a butter pat at a time, if that is what you want. Choose the pattern you like best and buy only the pieces you think you must start with. Ask which are the most popular patterns. If you are pleased with one of these, it is better to buy from that stock than from one less in favor. Lou see, manufacturers discontinue unpopular patterns every few years and that would make it difficult for you to keep up your set. If you are like most of us and have to consider economy, you will be better pleased with dishes with an irregular edge. They do not show chipping as plainly as do those with a plain edge.

A great many kitchen utensils may be bought to advantage at the ten-cent store if you exercise judgment in your selection. Some of these are "seconds"—have imperfections in the coating of enamel, for instance—but by choosing those that have the defects on the handles or outside of the dish, you can save considerable money and have perfect ware as far as the cooking surfaces are concerned.

Before you use them or your china or glass ware, wash them all, then put them into a boiler or other large utensil, cover them with cold water and bring to a boil. Leave in the water until it is cool enough to bear your hand in, then wipe them and put them away. This treatment will make your dishes last a great deal longer because they will not crack readily when subjected to hot water in the process of washing and rinsing.

You can economize on curtains, too. Some of the very prettiest are made of inexpensive material. With tops and bottoms made the same, what was the top may be hung at the bottom after each washing. This method makes them wear twice as long as those that get the wear and dust and sunshine only at one end. In some rooms, too, you can use sash curtains for a while. Hung between the window casings with the upper end covered with the shade most of the time, one would have to stop and think twice before he noticed that they did not cover the entire window. And few people are going to do that!

Wise Mrs. Bride economizes on the things that will last the shortest time and may be replaced most easily, as a general thing. She does not try to make a small amount of money cover everything. She is willing to work and save and wait and add to her small beginning bit by bit. And she has her reward. Half the fun of early married life consists of planning what we will buy next to make the new home more cozy and convenient. And the longer we have to wait for things, the more often those plans are changed, the more real satisfaction we get out of the things we do purchase. Indeed, it is lots more fun than having everything all at once, then feeling as if we must make slaves of ourselves in order to pay for them.

CANNING POWDERS SHOULD NOT BE USED IN CANNING

In some communities there is a widespread use of canning powder. Both boric and salicylic acid are bought from druggists for this purpose. Large quantities of these acids are also sold at a high price under fanciful canning compound names.

The United States Department of Agriculture warns against the use of any preserving powder or canning compound. Their use encourages careless and uncleanly work and their excessive use may be attended with serious effects upon digestion and health. It is entirely practicable to "put up" fruits and vegetables so that they will keep indefinitely by processing the products with heat. There is no reason for taking the risk of using canning powders.

Bradshaw's Brad-Mawr Angus

Home of

AMES PLANTATION ITO No. 202392 and BLACKCAP ROYALTY No. 253797

TWO OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST BULLS

We take pleasure in announcing that we have placed at the head of our herd

Ames Plantation Ito

the Grand-champion Bull through his show career.

Blackcap Royalty

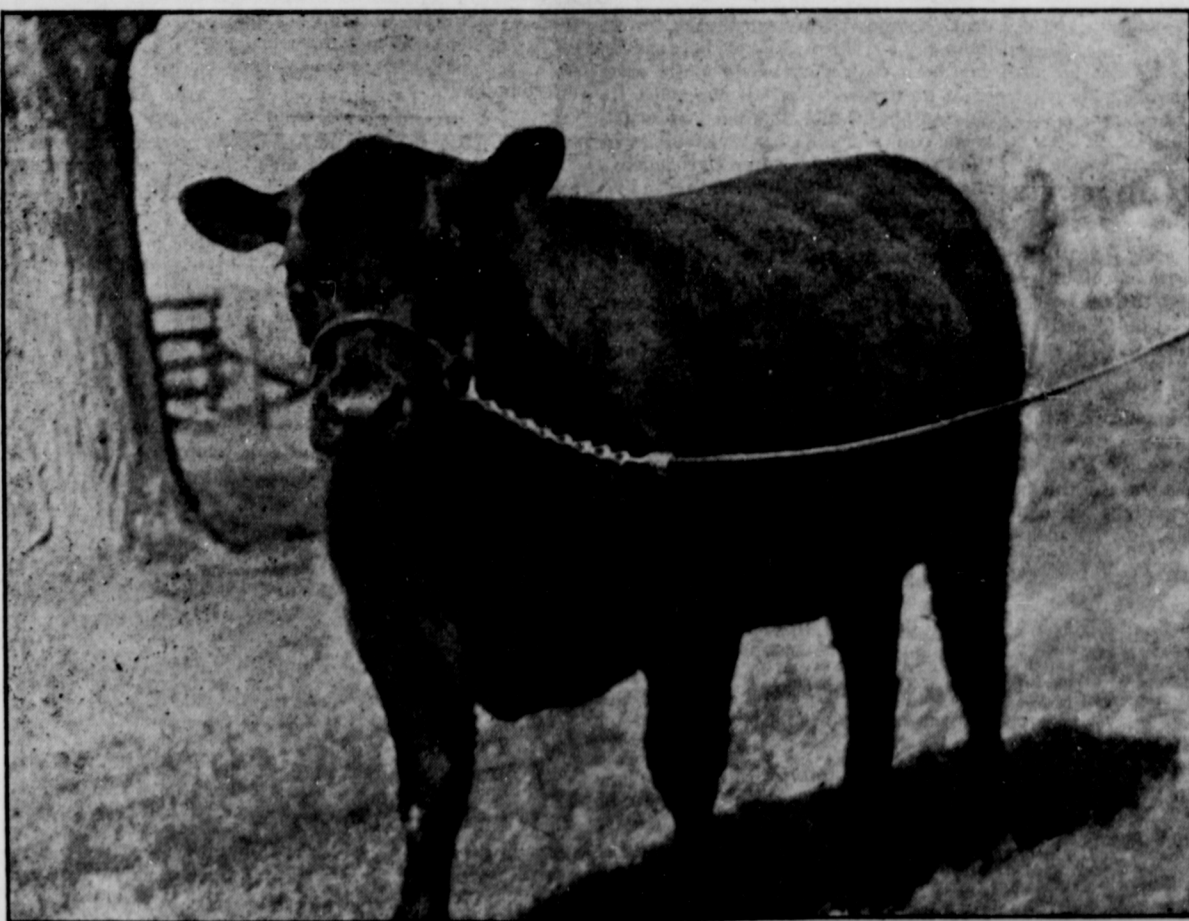
has proven himself a great herd header. With two such bulls as these at the head of our herd of cows which are great individuals of sterling merits, teeming in the blood of the most Powerful animals the breed has ever produced.

If you are in the market for

Aberdeen-Angus

cattle it will be to your interest to see our herd.

Prices Are Right



Senior Yearling Heifer Calf From Bradshaw's Herd

We have cattle for sale at all times.

Cows with Calves at Foot.

Bred Heifers.

Open Heifers.

Bulls for the Pure Bred-herd, for the Farm use or for the Range.

At our third annual sale on June 16, 40 head averaged \$702.00. Top cow at \$2,825.00. Top bull calf five months old \$925.00. 20 cows with calves at side averaged \$1050.00.

Ames Plantation Ito, valued at \$40,000.00, will be exhibited along with others of this herd at

Berea Fair, August 4-5-6

Be sure to see them.

Inspection Invited

IF YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR THE BEST IN THE CATTLE LINE WE WILL TALK TO YOU

A. D. and Walker Bradshaw - - - Danville, Ky.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. H. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 8

THE KINGLY KINDNESS OF DAVID.

LESSON TEXT.—II Sam. 8:15; 9:1-13.
GOLDEN TEXT.—David executed judgment and justice unto all his people.—II Sam. 8:15.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL.—Deut. 28:14. Ps. 78:70-72.
PRIMARY TOPIC.—David Kind to a Cripple.
JUNIOR TOPIC.—David's Kindness to Jonathan's Son.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC.—David Showing Himself Kingly.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC.—Elements of Strength in David's Character.

I. David's Righteous and Impartial Reign (8:15).

When he was established as king over all Israel, he executed judgment and justice unto all his people. In this respect he stands as a type of the Lord Jesus Christ; for when David's greater son, the Lord Jesus, shall reign over all Israel, righteousness and justice will prevail in all the earth.

II. David's Inquiry for Some of Saul's House to Whom He Might Show Kindness (9:1-3).

This story of faithful love to a dead friend is quite refreshing. David experienced great grief when he received the news that Jonathan had fallen in battle. Now when he is made king and success has crowned his efforts in the subjugation of his enemies, he sets himself to make inquiry as to whether there is any one left of Saul's family to whom he might show kindness for Jonathan's sake. When Mephibosheth, Jonathan's son, was found, David ordered him to be brought to him and restored to him his grandfather's estate. Being unable to cultivate it on account of infirmity, he arranged that it be cultivated for him. Not content with this, he ordered that Mephibosheth should eat at his own table as one of his sons. This example of David's nobility teaches us that those who are blessed and prospered should stop to inquire as to whether there are not some deserving ones whom they can help. It may be that children of some old friends who rendered us help in former days need care and help. Then, too, some faithful servant of God could be cheered along life's way. This should not be simply done as an act of charity, but in recognition of some lasting obligation in view of help rendered by their fathers in bygone days. This was the case with Jonathan. He had sacrificed much and endangered his life for David's sake.

The chief value of this lesson will be realized by making it a living story illustrating the plan of salvation. David's making inquiry for some one upon whom he can bestow kindness illustrates God taking the initiative in providing salvation for lost and needy souls. This is clearly suggested in David's expression, "show the kindness of God." Mephibosheth did not seek David's help or sympathy. Quite likely he had a fear and dread for him like the sinner has in many cases for the Lord. Salvation originated with the Lord. He did not make this provision because of man's merit, but out of a heart of grace, for the sake of another, even Christ.

III. Mephibosheth Is Found (vv. 4, 5).

This lame man was found in the house of Machir in Lodebar. This strikingly illustrates the sinner's condition. The sinner is utterly unable to walk uprightly before the Lord. Mephibosheth was in the house of Machir, which means "sold." This is exactly the sinner's condition—sold unto sin and Satan. Lodebar means "no pasture." This, too, suggests the sinner's condition of soul which nothing can satisfy but God. The sinner maimed and enslaved by sin has an "aching void" which only God and his grace can satisfy.

IV. Mephibosheth's Sense of Unworthiness (vv. 6-8).

When he was brought into the presence of the king he reverently fell upon his face. Every sinner in the presence of God feels unworthy of his saving grace.

V. David Restores to Mephibosheth the Forfeited Estate of His Father (vv. 9-10).

He not only restored this estate, but provided a means of tillage. God not only restores us into his family as children and restores to us the estate forfeited by Adam, but provides for its culture and development.

VI. Mephibosheth at the King's Table (vv. 11-13).

This act of kindness on the part of David was done out of the sincerity of his heart. This illustrates God's kindness to us in Christ.

Find Good in Evil.

Train yourself to find the good in what seems evil, to make of disaster an opportunity for your courage, to master suffering by patience, to learn from sorrow sympathy.—G. S. Merriam.

Rooted in Christ.

As ye have therefore received Christ Jesus the Lord, so walk ye in him; rooted and built up in him, and established in the faith as ye have been taught, abounding therein with thanksgiving.—Colossians 2:6 and 7.

Three Fatal Mistakes

By REV. B. B. SUTCLIFFE

Extension Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT.—He hath said in his heart I shall not be moved. . . . God hath forgotten. . . . Thou wilt not require it.—Ps. 10:6, 11, 13.

This psalm tells us something of the inner heart-thoughts which control the minds of the unsaved. They may not be publicly expressed, but they reveal the state of the heart. There are three of these hidden heart-thoughts revealed, disclosing three fatal mistakes made by the unsaved in their rejection of the Gospel.



Rev. B. B. Sutcliffe

Self-Sufficiency.
In verse 6 we read, "He hath said in his heart, I shall not be moved; for I shall never be in adversity." He sees adversity all around and he sees his friends come to distress, but he says in his heart, I shall never come to me. He forgets or denies what the Word of God so frequently reminds us of, that "all flesh is as grass." He sees his friends go to the grave, but for him that shall never be. In the midst of a scene wherein change and decay hold sway he says, "I shall not be moved." Blind to all the instruction of history, to all the teaching of what he sees around him, and to all that the Word of God would tell him, he says, "I shall not be moved nor come into adversity." Shutting his eyes to what is seen, closing his ears to what is heard, persuaded in his fatuous conceit and presumption that he shall never come into adversity, he goes into the future with no preparation for what may lie in his path. Alas for the arrogance of Satan is the vanity which leads a man to make such a fatal mistake.

Can Sin With Impunity.

In verse 11 we read: "He hath said in his heart, God hath forgotten. . . . He will never see it." He will not believe, even though God tells him that there can be no hiding of sin. However deep the grave where the sin lies buried, however secret may be the retreat where the sin is concealed, however thick the veil hung before the secluded place where the sin has been hid, the sinner is to know what God declares, "Be sure your sin will find you out" (Num. 32:23). The sinner may say in his heart, "God hath forgotten," but God replies, "I know your manifold transgressions and your sins" (Amos 5:12). "Talk no more so exceedingly proudly; let not arrogance come out of your mouth; for the Lord is a God of knowledge." (I Sam. 2:3). But the sinner persists in the fatal mistake of saying in his heart, "God hath forgotten; he will never see it." Because the sin lies hidden in the deep recesses of his heart the sinner feels secure and imagines, with the impudence that belongs to Satan, that he can sin with impunity; forgetting or denying that the heart of man is more plainly read by God than the clearest writing is distinguishable to the eyes of man.

There Is No Judgment.

In verse 13 we read, "He hath said in his heart, Thou wilt not require it." He will not allow himself to believe that "it is appointed unto man once to die, and after this the judgment" (Heb. 9:27). He goes through life thinking he will never come into adversity, imagining that he can sin with impunity, and crowning his disrespect of God by declaring, "Thou wilt not require it." He sees man taking and giving judgment every day. He sees daily desperate attempts to avoid the Nemesis of the law of man proving abortive. Example after example of the certainty of retribution for breaking the law of man is before him. In spite of all, the persistent delusion of his heart is that retribution for breaking the law of God may be avoided. God declares he "will in no wise clear the guilty," and testifies to all that men are to be judged, first, for their words—"Every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment" (Matt. 12:36); second, for their thoughts and hidden motives—"God shall judge the secrets of men" (Rom. 2:16); third, for their deeds—"And the dead were judged . . . according to their works" (Rev. 20:12). But the sinner rises to the climax of wickedness when, in the light of these plain declarations of God, he says, "There is no coming judgment."

Oh! that sinners might turn from these fatal mistakes; that they might turn to the Lord with confession, believing it true that "if we confess our sins he is faithful and just to forgive" and, accepting the Lord Jesus Christ as a personal Savior, come to the blessedness of the assurance that "there is therefore now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus."

The Lie.

There is no vice that doth so cover a man with shame, as to be discovered in a lie; for, as Montaigne saith: "A liar would be brave toward God, while he is a coward toward men; for a lie faces God, and shrinks from man."—Bacon.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

Author

FROGS' TENNIS MORNINGS.

"Goog-a-room, goog-a-room, goog-a-room," said Grandfather Frog. "In the good old days we used to have tennis mornings."

"What are they?" asked one of the younger frogs.

"We used to have special mornings when all the frogs would come to an entertainment on our stump and we would have tennis games in the marshy courts nearby. Many frogs would come dressed in their best with never an idea of playing tennis but only of being sociable."

"Then other frogs would give tennis mornings so that we were very gay and had a great deal of fun. Of course, as I say, there were always some young frogs who wanted to play tennis and who wanted to look after that part of the morning."

"Wasn't the playing of the tennis the most important part of the tennis mornings?" asked another young frog.

"Yes, and no," said Grandfather Frog.

"What do you mean by yes and no?" asked another young frog.

"Well," said Grandfather Frog, "I mean, goog-a-room, I mean that the young frogs took a great part in the tennis games, and we had cups at the end of the season and great excitement over them."

"But there were many, many other frogs who didn't care so much about the tennis but who liked to come and watch the tennis and they liked to wear their best clothes as I told you and they liked to talk and they liked our refreshments tremendously."

"You see we always had refreshments. They were a most important part of a tennis morning. In fact a great many other things were important, as you see, besides tennis. Well, I was going to ask you young frogs if you wouldn't like to get up some tennis mornings? Get the young and fashionable lady frogs to start it."

"We'll do that, grandfather, goog-a-room, we'll do that."

So the little frogs talked about tennis mornings to their friends and the young and fashionable lady frogs thought it was a fine idea for they too had heard of the old tennis mornings in Grandfather Frog's younger days and they wanted to have tennis mornings like them.

So, in a very short time, the young and fashionable lady frogs decided on different days of the week for the different frogs' tennis mornings, and they sent out their invitations. They were to have tennis mornings three times a week during June, July, August and September, and all the tennis



Delicious Things to Eat.

players would be fine players and most interesting to watch by the end of the season. For all the matches would improve their games and make them win fine indeed.

Grandfather Frog was delighted when he began to receive the different invitations. They had been written on leaves and the words were written in mud. Every frog would understand that kind of writing so much better than writing on paper with words written in ink or pencil.

The first tennis morning was given at Mrs. Frank Frog's home. Her stump and mud patch was beautifully decorated with sticks and leaves and she greeted her guests wearing her best green morning frock.

"I am so glad to see you all," she said. "Pray sit on the benches and mud rugs I have ready and soon young Frankie Frog will start the tennis players. We're going to give this beautiful leafy cup to the winner at the end of the season."

Every one was delighted with the tennis morning. Mrs. Frank Frog, always a very good housekeeper, had most delicious things to eat. Her bug sandwiches were pronounced to be the best in many a day and the brook water in the little acorn cups was most tempting.

Altogether whether frogs played tennis on the marshy courts where there were nets made of sticks, or whether they just talked, they all had a thoroughly good time. And Grandfather Frog went around speaking to every one, carrying his best green top hat and stick with the mud top with his initials worked in it, and saying: "This is like the good old days, goog-a-room, this is like the good old days!"

Worn Out.

"Mamma!"
"What is it, honey?"
"When a shoe is all run down does the shoemaker have to look at its tongue?"



1—Greek troops in vicinity of Smyrna advancing against Turks. 2—Members of 1921 class of West Point getting practical training at Camp Dix. 3.—John F. Monckley, veteran coach of Cornell, appointed mentor of America's Olympic track and field teams, and his twin granddaughters.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Entente Allies Discover They Must Defend Poland Against Russian Bolsheviki.

EAST PRUSSIA THREATENED

King Feisal of Syria Yields to French—Drys Non-Grate Watkins—Harding Is Notified and Cox Declares for Wilson's League Policy—Rail Workers Offered Wage Increase.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

International attention was centered during the week on the Russo-Polish situation, in which the diplomats found plenty to disturb their equanimity. In the first place, the Moscow government, replying to the British note asking if it would arrange an armistice with Poland, rejected in substance the British proposals. The Reds declined to go to London for any peace conference, holding that Great Britain is not impartial, and, in language so sarcastic that it hurt the feelings of the English statesmen, made it clear that they could deal with Poland direct. Their next move was to send a wireless message to Warsaw expressing regret that Poland had seen fit to deal through the allies and suggesting that conversations on peace be conducted between the two governments without consulting or considering outsiders. So far as is known at this writing, the Poles have not replied definitely to this invitation, but a London report said they had been told to apply for an armistice in order to test the sincerity of Moscow.

Meanwhile, the soviet forces opened a general attack all along the line from the Rumanian border to the Pripiet marshes, and though at first the Poles repulsed them in most places, at one point they broke across the border and were fighting on Polish soil. North of the Pripiet the Reds moved rapidly and took Grodno. Their evident objective was Warsaw, and the civilians of that city were preparing to take flight, some already having left. American relief organizations were ready to quit the city, and the Red Cross was shifting part of its headquarters to Cracow.

In their advance through Lithuanian territory the bolshevik seem to be threatening an invasion of East Prussia, and the German government is preparing to defend that region desperately. Fifty thousand of the best reichswehr troops have been mobilized and Berlin feels confident they can prevent an invasion if they can be maintained near the border. The danger, however, is that as the soviet army draws near the bolshevik elements in other parts of Germany may break out and cause a scattering of those defense troops and leave open to the Russians the way into East Prussia. No doubt Germany will take advantage of the conditions to ask leave to mobilize more of her regular troops, and also it is likely the threat of invasion will bring to light vast stores of concealed arms, including artillery.

Early in the week Ignace Paderewski was made Polish plenipotentiary to Paris and his return to power was taken as evidence that the Poles were willing to make peace with the Russians direct. The musician-statesman was expected to placate Lloyd George and Millerand. Pilsudsky, Polish chief of state, had refused to withdraw his armies to the lines specified by Lloyd George, insisting that national safety required the holding of the line of Baranowitz-Pinsk-Dubno.

As a result of the Spa conference Great Britain and France are pledged to support Poland against Russian aggression, and they intend to give this support in the form of arms and munitions; men also will be supplied if this is considered necessary by British and French missions that have just been sent to Warsaw. But the British

government is greatly vexed with the Poles. Premier Lloyd George on Wednesday gave voice to this feeling in a statement to the house of commons. He said, "If ever a nation in history has gone war mad, that nation is Poland" and characterized its course as reckless and foolish. This, however, he asserted, does not justify the crushing of the new nation, adding: "The whole fabric of European peace depends on an independent Poland. There is no time for the machinery of the League of Nations to interfere. If the bolsheviks overrun Poland and reach the German frontier, they deprive the allies of the entire fruits of victory." If the Russian bolshevik decline to come to terms, the allies will give material aid not only to the Poles, but also to Gen. Baron Wrangel and others who are fighting the soviet government.

For the present France's trouble in Syria seems to be over. According to a report from Beirut, King Feisal of Syria has accepted all the terms of General Gouraud's ultimatum and it is believed the French can now occupy the territory assigned them without further attacks. Feisal had been informed that Great Britain would not support him, taking the position that his independence is not inconsistent with a French mandate over Syria. At the time he yielded the French troops were ready to move on Damascus, his capital.

Operations in Anatolia ceased for a time, Kemal Pasha and his nationalists being held in check, but in Thrace there were signs of the outbreak of a new Balkan war. The Greeks, to whom western Thrace was awarded, had not advanced far inland, but according to reports Bulgaria, which claimed the territory, was getting into action against them, and had called the class of 1921 to the colors. The Bulgarian irregulars were helping Jafar Tatar, who, with headquarters at Adrianople, is trying to hold western Thrace for Turkey.

It was a lively week in Ireland. Several British officers were assassinated, at least one town was looted and partly burned, and there was desperate fighting in Belfast in which a number of persons were killed. The opposing forces in that city were Sinn Fein and Orangemen employees in the shipyards.

Bloody battles in the vicinity of Peking marked the progress of the civil war in China early in the week, and then came the news that the rebels had been defeated and had given up the struggle against the government.

The Prohibition party met in national convention in Lincoln, Neb., and rather surprised itself by nominating William J. Bryan for president at the first session. The nomination was made by acclamation and came after a stampede of the delegates started by the adoption of a resolution "tendering" the honor to the Nebraskan. On Thursday Bryan absolutely declined, so the convention named Rev. Aaron S. Watkins of Germantown, O., and gave the second place to D. Leigh Colvin of New York.

Formal opening of the Republican presidential campaign came with the notification of Senator Harding that he was the party's standard bearer and the delivery of his speech of acceptance. This took place in his home town, Marion, where most of the big party leaders and many thousands of others had assembled. Here are some of the salient points in the senator's speech:

"I believe in party government as distinguished from personal government, individual, dictatorial, autocratic or what not."

"Our vision includes more than a chief executive. We believe in a cabinet of highest capacity, equal to the responsibilities which our system contemplates, in whose councils the vice president, second official of the republic, shall be asked to participate."

"I promise you formal and effective peace so quickly as a Republican congress can pass its declaration for a Republican executive to sign."

"No surrender of rights to a world council or its military alliance, no assumed mandatory however appealing, ever shall summon the sons of this republic to war. Their supreme sac-

rice shall only be asked for America and its call of honor."

"We approve collective bargaining." "Gross expansion of currency and credits has depreciated the dollar. We will attempt intelligent and courageous deflation."

"When competition—natural, fair, impelling competition—is suppressed, whether by law, compact or conspiracy we halt the march of progress, silence the voice of aspiration and paralyze the will for achievement."

"The human element comes first, and I want the employers in industry to understand the aspirations, the convictions, the yearnings of millions of American wage earners."

"War establishes its higher standards for wages and they abide. I wish the higher wage to abide, on one explicit condition—that the wage-earner will give full return for the wage received."

Governor Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt began the week with a lengthy conference with President Wilson in the White House. After the meeting it was formally announced that the president and the Democratic nominees are in full accord on the League of Nations issue. Governor Cox said:

"We are agreed as to the meaning and sufficiency of the Democratic platform and the duty of the party in the face of the threatened bad faith to the world in the name of America. His thought is still of the war and the pledges we gave to those who sacrificed. What he promised, I shall, if elected, endeavor with all my strength to give."

The president announced that he had found, what he already knew, that Governor Cox and he were "absolutely at one with respect to the great issue of the League of Nations and that he is ready to be the champion in every respect of the honor of the nation and the secure peace of the world."

On Tuesday the Democratic national committee met in Columbus, O., to prepare for the campaign. Mr. Cox's choice for chairman was Edmund H. Moore, his pre-convention manager, but Mr. Moore absolutely declined. The governor then asked the election of former Congressman George White of Marietta, and the committee, most of whose members were said to favor the retention of Homer S. Cummings in the place, yielded and named Mr. White. To comply with the rules laid down by the San Francisco convention, Mr. Moore resigned from the committee and Mr. White was elected in his place. Governor Cox is to be notified on August 7 and Roosevelt two days later.

Whether or not to accept a wage increase of \$600,000,000 yearly, including about \$140,000,000 back pay, was the proposition put up to the rail workers of the country last week by the United States railway labor board. The long awaited award was announced in Chicago to the representatives of eighteen brotherhoods and unions, and it really did not please them at all, as they demanded approximately twice as much. Some of the members of the grand council were not empowered to accept the award finally, so a referendum vote of the two million rail workers becomes necessary. The chiefs of one union, the Order of Railway Telegraphers, rejected the award, and they called for a referendum vote on strike.

Of course the railway executives at once began looking for means to pay the advanced wages, and they already have worked out a schedule of increased rates, both freight and passenger, for presentation to the interstate commerce commission. The passenger increase asked is from one half to one per cent per mile. That for freight will undoubtedly be heavy.

In the death of William K. Vanderbilt in Paris one of America's leading financiers and sportsmen passed. He inherited a large share of the vast estate of his father, and is believed to have left a fortune of between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000. Despite his wealth he worked his way up from the bottom in the railroad business.

Another death of the week, interesting but not important, was that of Joachim, youngest son of the former kaiser. Distressed by financial difficulties, he committed suicide in Berlin.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY Kerby Knob

Kerby Knob, July 26.—Almost all got their oats up. The corn crops are looking fine; oats fairly good; gardens good. There was but little wheat raised in this vicinity.—Almost everyone seems to be trying to get his share of blackberries; some canning; some selling; others hauling to market.—The little deaf girl of Mr. and Mrs. Ike Smith and her sister visited Vertie and Radie Johnson Saturday night and Sunday.—School begins here July 20 with Miss Boggs as teacher.—Roy Click and Willie Thomas attended church at Sand Gap Sunday.—Vertie and Radie Johnson and Sallie Powell spent Saturday night and Sunday of last week with Mrs. J. R. Click.

Herd

Herd, July 23.—The school here began last Monday, with fifty-five pupils.—Bill Hamilton, Sr., of Tyner, was visiting his niece, Mrs. Mary Farmer, Monday of last week.—Miss Belle Flannery, of Green Hall, was visiting Mrs. E. B. Flannery one day last week.—Miss Clara Davis, of McKee, returned home last Wednesday after a two-weeks visit with friends and relatives.—Mrs. Clara Akemon who has been sick is able to be out again.—Miss Lula York of Privett visited Misses Pearl and Maggie Wyrick last Saturday night and Sunday.—Barnett Wyrick has gone to Turkeyfoot to seek employment.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Goochland

Goochland, July 26.—There was a large crowd at church at Sycamore. Mr. Isaacs, the pastor, preached.—John Barleycorn is still running full blast. This lawlessness ought to be stopped.—There is a talk of erecting a graded school at Goochland. It would be an uplift to the community and should be encouraged.

Disputanta

Disputanta July 26.—Crops are looking good. Farmers are about done laying by their corn.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. John McGuire a fine girl named Anna.—Rev. H. L. Ponder, our former pastor at Clear Creek, preached there Sunday and Sunday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Layton Kirby, of Wallaceon were visiting their daughter, Mrs. W. O. Thomas Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Abney are the proud parents of a girl, named Nancy Evelyn.—Miss Verdine and Eva Shearer entertained quite a number of friends Sunday afternoon. Ice cream and cake were served.—W. W. Anglin, of Mt. Vernon, was in Disputanta Saturday afternoon.—R. J. Abney, of Berea, visited his brother, R. T. Abney, Sunday afternoon.

Threelinks

July 26.—Rev. Isaacs of Dreyfus filled his regular appointment at Sycamore Saturday night and Sunday; quite a large crowd was in attendance.—Several of the teachers of this place attended the institute at Mt. Vernon last week, among them were Joel M. Jones, Clay Doolley, J. W. H. Jones, and Misses Mary E. and Sarah Jones.—Kenneth Lunsford was visiting friends and relatives Saturday and Sunday.—J. L. Jones was at Bear Wallow, Madison county, the first of the week on business.—Mrs. Sarah Johnson still continues very sick and is not expected to live.—Tom, Robert and Elex Johnson, of Hamilton, O., are visiting their mother who is so low.—Dr. M. Pennington of Mt. Vernon was thru here Sunday enroute to John W. Johnsons.—Talmadge Phillips and Della Tankersley, of Gooksburg, were married Sunday evening at the home of J. J. Drew, on Big Hill, Rev. C. C. Isaacs officiating. May their pleasures be as many as the sands of the sea and their troubles as light as the foam.—Miss Laura Griffin of Gooksburg was visiting her sister, Dema Anglin at Threelinks Saturday and Sun-

day.—Hardin Moore, of Climax, who has been in Middletown, O., for the past few months has returned home for a short stay.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Scott a fine boy.—Hansford Tankersley was in this vicinity Sunday.—John F. Dooley is doing some work on the telephone line which runs from Threelinks to Mt. Vernon.—Bill Hampton, of Hamilton, O., is visiting relatives here.—The Sunday-school here is progressing nicely with J. L. Jones as superintendent.—J. F. Hampton has gone into the General merchandise business.—W. C. Jackson, of Terra Haute, Ind., writes he will be back in the hills in a short time.—Addie Ethel and Robert Anglin, of Disputanta, were visiting relatives here Sunday.—Sampson Johnson has gone to Ohio looking for employment.—Bill Johnson, son of G. T. Johnson, of Mt. Vernon motored over to this place Sunday.

MADISON COUNTY Silver Creek

Silver Creek, July 26.—Dr. and Mrs. D. O. Bowman of Cleveland, O., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bowman.—Miss Ella Click of Tennessee has been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Click.—James Bratcher and Brown Bundon spent Sunday with Isaac Harvey, of Rockcastle.—Mrs. Mary Bundon, of Ind., is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Sallie Burnell this week.—Revival meeting begins here August 21.

Bobtown

Bobtown, July 29.—People in this community are very busy in their harvest fields.—Mr. Taylor, of Berea, gave a glorious talk in our Sunday-school yesterday. May he come again, as many souls were filled with what he said.—Mrs. Jallie Creekmore spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. Mat Baker at Big Hill.—Miss Blanche Lawson who has been working in Ohio for the past year is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawson for a short time.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Neely were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Burns Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Everette Bengue were visiting on Housley Fork Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hendricks spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jim Powell at Coyle.—There is a Baptist tent meeting to be held here for two weeks beginning tonight by Revs. Richardson and Turpin. The former is one of our best preachers in the tent service.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, July 25.—The people of this section are oscillating between tobacco topping and berry picking.—The blackberry crop of 1920 will long be remembered by everyone. Thousands of gallons have been shipped from this vicinity.—The splendid evangelistic services at Glades Christian Church still continue.—Mr. Christopher of Berea College accompanied by Miss Nicholson and her father, who lives in Corbin, were the officiating teachers in charge of Blue Lick Sunday-school August 24, also Mr. Trosper and Miss Ulric motored out with them.—Mrs. Henry Hillenberger and two children from Illinois, also Mrs. Wm. Ballinger of Wildie are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson.—John Williams, of Kerby Knob, who has been afflicted with muscular rheumatism, almost a helpless cripple for years, is stopping with relatives in this vicinity while receiving treatment from Mr. Settles, of Berea, for his malady.—Mrs. Sam Scott of Jellico, Tennessee, will spend a few weeks at the home of her sister, Mrs. L. K. Flannery, and attend the Berea Fair.—Mrs. Jasper Maupin, of Versailles, visited her mother, Mrs. J. B. Terrill, last week and combined work with play by picking berries and making jam and jelly to take home with her. Berries are selling there for \$1.25 per gallon.—A mistake in the account of the Powell Reunion in the last issue. Mr. and

Annual FIDDLERS' Meeting AT BERE A, KY.

The Progress Club will hold a meeting of "Old Time Fiddlers," at the College Tabernacle, on Saturday evening, August 21, 1920. Circumstances have made this change of date necessary.

The first prize is Fifty Dollars, the second is Thirty Dollars, and the third is Twenty Dollars. The number of contestants for these three prizes is limited to fifteen.

Also a prize of Ten Dollars will be given to the fiddler who plays the best tune with accompaniment. The number of contestants for this prize is limited to six.

The Club will pay the railway fare (not to exceed ten dollars) of all fiddlers who play at the meeting, but not the fare of their accompanists.

The awarding of the prizes will be left to a vote of the fiddlers who take part in the program.

If you wish to take part in the contest write for particulars to ALSON BAKER, Berea, Kentucky.

Mrs. Green Durham and two children were omitted from list of guests. Only two sisters of Wm. Taylor Powell were absent. His home is on the Bobtown Pike instead of Walnut Meadow.—Miss Addie Williams is teaching the Blue Lick school and is boarding with Mrs. Richard Johnson.

Bark Road

Bark Road, July 26.—Ivy Denny

and family, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly and Willie Lain and family were the guests of Jim Denny last Sunday.—Roy Hudson and family will return to Middletown, O., Sunday after a two-weeks visit with home folks. His brother Arly will also accompany them home.—Lucy Kidwell gave the young folks a party Friday night.—I. W. Lain went to Irvine last Monday on business.—Jim Baker will leave for Middle-

town, O., Sunday where he expects to work for a while.—Mrs. John Kelly died last Monday after a two-years illness. She leaves a husband and six children, a mother and two brothers besides a host of friends. Her remains were laid to rest in the graveyard at the Christian Church of Dreyfus.

Panola

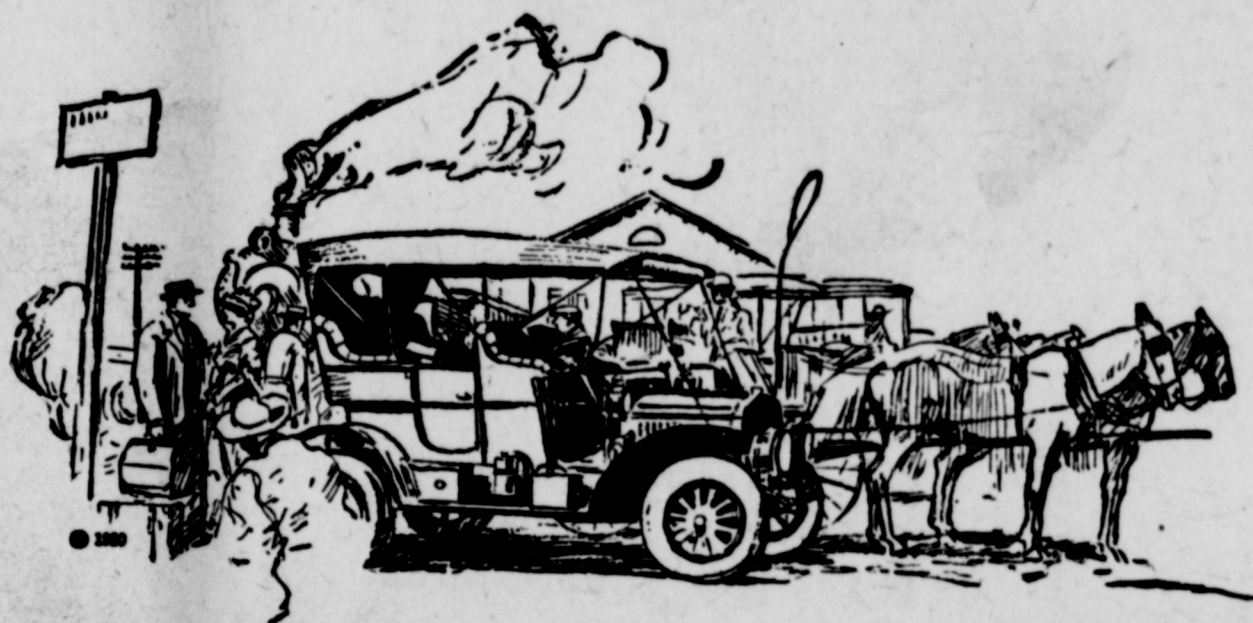
Panola, July 27.—The Rev. J. T. Turpin and Rev. Edwards baptized sixteen converts Sunday and there were several that came back to the church.—Charlie Cox, who sold out and went to Hamilton, O., a few weeks ago, has returned and is now with his father, L. E. Cox.—J. B. Wilson has returned from the bedside of his brother, William, at Annville, who, we learn, is dangerously ill.—Mr. and Mrs. James Bengo and little Ellen and Master Robert Ray, of Forest Hill spent the week-end with relatives.—S. S. Kelly of Lexington was up Wednesday looking after his Drowning Creek fruit farm. He is shipping out quite a lot of very fine peaches, plums and berries.—Wilgus Hunter, who took from the Kentucky Children's Home Society of Louisville two years since, a little boy, Andrew Brown,

aged four years, has become so attached to the bright little fellow that to please him, he has taken from the same home his two sisters, Vina and Sina, aged 12 and 10 years, respectively. This reunites the three children again. Mr. Hunter is to be commended.

OWSLEY COUNTY Island City

Island City, July 26.—Frank Gentry, who lives at the Robert Metcalf place, reports a fine garden this year.—Miss Della Bowman, who has been with her parents for over a month, will return to Cincinnati, O., with the two little boys she has in charge. Miss Jessie Bowman will probably go with her sister and spend a few weeks.—R. J. Bowman will leave for Alabama to engage with George W. Hall in some martial business.—G. J. Gentry, Chief of Police of Chester, Pa., is contemplating on paying Owsley county a visit soon; he reads The Citizen.—S. A. Moore of Blake requests the representative at Island City to send in his subscription to The Citizen. Silas is like many others, a lover of The Citizen.—Misses Della and Jessie Bowman, accompanied by

(Continued on Page Five)



When the train came in back in 1910

TEN years ago you might have seen one or two automobiles waiting outside the station, when the weather was pleasant.

Today the square is crowded with them. And most of the cars you generally see there are moderate-price cars.

II

Anybody who tells you that owners of moderate-price cars are not interested in the quality of their tires has never met very many of them.

We come in contact with the small car owner every day and we have found that he is just as much interested as the big car owner.

There is one tire, at least, that makes no distinction between small cars and large cars so far as quality is concerned—the U. S. Tire.

Every U. S. Tire is just like every other in quality—the best its builders know how to build.

Whatever the size of your car, the service you get out of U. S. Tires is the same. It isn't the car, but the man who owns the car, that sets the standard to which U. S. tires are made.

IV

We feel the same way about it. That's why we represent U. S. Tires in this community.

Select your tires according to the roads they have to travel:

In sandy or hilly country, wherever the going is apt to be heavy—The U. S. Nobby.

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